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PRESIDENT AGAIN IN FRANCE TO ATTEND PEACE CONFERENCE

Steamer George Washington Reached Brest on Thursday Evening—German Frontier Question to Be Dealt With

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The German frontier questions are not likely to be dealt with at the Peace Conference until Saturday, owing to the whole of Friday being given to consideration of the military clauses of the final armistice. President Wilson will probably attend Saturday's session of the council. The steamer George Washington with President Wilson on board entered the port of Brest tonight.

Marshal Foch, in a speech closely packed with figures and facts, has paid tribute to America's efforts in the war.

The commission on responsibility for the war is considering a French document concerning German premeditation, affirming that Germany encouraged Austria to attack Serbia.

Interesting proof of the assertion is given in the Journal des Debats' publication of telegrams sent by Count Szogyeny-Marich, Austrian Ambassador in Berlin in July, 1914, to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Ministry.

The status of Constantinople has been referred by the central commission to the Supreme War Council and will probably be considered shortly.

From Prague, Lady Muriel Paget sends a message to the effect that the people are starving and begging for milk. Two hundred tons of condensed milk have been dispatched by the British Government. The Supreme Economic Council states that Europe is not suffering from lack of supplies, but from immense transport problems.

The neutral nations of Europe, Asia and South America have been sent invitations by the Peace Congress to attend an unofficial conference on March 20, for the purpose of expressing views regarding the League of Nations.

Origin of the War

Messages Reveal German Pressure Exerted on Austria

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Two dispatches sent in cipher by Count von Szogyeny-Marich, Austrian Ambassador at Berlin before the war, to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Ministry, showing that Germany was exerting pressure on Austria in her warlike attitude toward Serbia, have been made public by Mr. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister to France. As printed in the Journal des Debats, the messages read:

"Berlin, July 25, 1914: It is generally supposed here that a negative reply from Serbia will be followed on our part by an immediate declaration of war and military operations. Any adjournment of military operations would be considered here as very dangerous on account of intervention by other powers. We are counseled with the greatest insistence to pass immediately to action and thus put the world in face of an accomplished fact."

The second dispatch, marked "strictly secret," says:

"Berlin, July 27, 1914: The Secretary of State has just declared to me positively, but under the seal of most strict secrecy, that very soon eventual propositions of mediation from England will be brought to the knowledge of your Excellency. The German Government assures me in the most convincing manner that it in no way identifies itself with these propositions, that it is absolutely against their being taken into consideration and that it will only transmit them to us to give effect to the English request."

Mr. Vesnitch then quotes the message sent on July 30, 1914, from Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, to Sir W. E. Goschen, British Ambassador at Berlin, offering, if the crisis passed, to take the initiative in an arrangement satisfactory to Germany. The Minister says that neither Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Sazonov, Foreign Minister of Russia, nor M. Viviani, Premier of France, then knew positively that Germany wanted war.

"If anyone is incredulous let him meditate upon the foregoing documents."

Aeroplanes to Be Surrendered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The Supreme War Council will demand from Germany the handing over of all aeroplanes. Prohibition of new machines until peace is signed is to be imposed. The fate of the German aeroplanes is to be decided later. Commercial aerial navigation is to be distinguished from military. The subject has been handed over to an allied aeronautic committee under the chairmanship of M. Aubigny, a French deputy.

Aerial Terms Considered

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Supreme War Council met on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, according to the official communiqué issued at the close of today's meeting. It reads:

"The Supreme War Council met today from 3 to 5 o'clock p.m. The aerial terms to be imposed on Germany in the preliminaries of peace

were discussed. The articles drafted by the military experts were examined in detail and adopted. The next meeting will take place on Friday, March 14, at 3 p.m."

Steamer Enters Harbor

BREST, France (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press).—The steamer George Washington with President Wilson on board entered the harbor of Brest at 7:45 o'clock this evening. The steamer anchored shortly after 8 o'clock and President and Mrs. Wilson boarded a tug to go ashore at 8:20 o'clock.

Four American destroyers, the Yarnell, Tarbell, Wilsey and Leo, picked up the George Washington and escorted her toward this port.

Comment on President's Voyage

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Comment on President Wilson's trip to the United States, the Journal de Genève says:

"His voyage to the United States was not in vain. It is bound to have the most important results on this side of the Atlantic as well as the other."

"Recent discussions in America opened the eyes of many. They threw President Wilson's ideas into the limelight and it is no longer possible to treat them as chimerical. If the President fails in his efforts it will be a disaster to the mass of mankind."

BERLIN EXTREMISTS MAKING OVERTURES

War Minister Demands Unconditional Surrender of Spartacists—Government Troops Hold Railway Approaches

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—Fighting continues in Berlin, but the latest reports state that the government troops, by a clever flanking movement, have made substantial progress in the Lichtenberg area, which is the Spartacists' chief remaining stronghold and commands the eastern railway approaches, upon which the capital's food supply largely depends.

Herr Gustave Noske, the War Minister, has apparently met the Spartacist overture with an uncompromising demand for unconditional surrender. Workers at the Friedrich Wilhelm foundries in Mülheim-am-Ruhr have blown up the blast furnaces and ruined the works as a result of a conflict regarding wages.

Majority Socialists Criticized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Berlin correspondent of the Wireless Press writes that one of the most striking features of the German situation is the extent to which the Majority Socialist Party has lost touch with, and full control over, the mass of its supporters owing to its failure to achieve the wonders expected from the revolution. Its leaders' apparent absorption by the old bureaucratic system and their isolation from the masses in consequence of their appointment to government or administrative posts. Herr Barth and other Majority Socialist leaders are now emphasizing their aspect of the situation and urging action to obviate the danger.

HEALTH MINISTRY BILL DISCUSSED

First Clause of New Measure Passed by Standing Committee of British House of Commons

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—Standing Committee A met today to consider the Ministry of Health Bill, with Dr. Christopher Addison in attendance, and Sir Archibald Williamson in the chair. After deciding to meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the committee passed clause 1, and then considered Major A. McMeekin's proposed amendment to insert the words, "in respect to powers hereby transferred or hereunder to be transferred to the minister" at the beginning of clause 2.

Maj. Waldorf Astor, for the government, however, said that there was no intention on the minister's part to give or take, or try to give or take, any new powers. The clause was governed by the word coordination. The whole scheme was based on decentralization. The bill did not touch the defense of the Realm Act. The minister had absolutely no power as Minister of Health, any more than as president of the Local Government Board, to make such a regulation as the compulsory vote.

Major Astor therefore moved and secured the withdrawal of the amendment and the insertion instead of the words: "In the exercise and performance of any powers or duties transferred to him by or in pursuance of this Act." Dr. Addison opposed Mr. A. Stewart's amendment to secure compulsory notification of venereal disease and the amendment was by leave withdrawn.

HOW THE MERCHANT MARINE HAS GROWN

Large Part of United States Fleet Is Now Devoted to Exporting of Food Products to Meet European Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —While most of the information about the American merchant marine is issuing from the United States Shipping Board in the form of statistics, there is plenty of romance about it, since it evokes memories of the old days when American shipping was known in every port of the world and when, through it, the trade and wealth of New England waxed great.

More than 100 vessels of the new American merchant marine are now devoted to the work of exporting American products, four-fifths of these vessels having come from the American shipyards during the past year. A large part of this fleet is being utilized for Belgium for the exportation of flour, pork products, milk, and various foodstuffs to meet the requirements of the European food relief service. It had been expected that a number of foreign ships would be available for this service, but so many of them returned to their ante-bellum trade routes as soon as the armistice was signed that the bulk of the task fell to the new American merchant marine.

European Food Relief

There were 109 vessels of \$58,957 deadweight tons in the European food relief service on Feb. 17. Of the American vessels, which numbered 93, of 733,942 deadweight tons, 79 had come into existence during the past year. In February there were 23 newly-built vessels en route from Pacific northwest ports to Europe laden with flour from Montana, Oregon, and Idaho. One of two of this fleet antedate 1918. Freighters of 8500 tonnage were loaded with wheat at the Seattle docks, whence they steamed for Trieste and Saloniki. On the Atlantic coast the new fabricated steel ships from the Hog Island yards carried grain and other food products on their maiden trips.

In addition to the new vessels in the food-carrying fleet there have been allocated to Belgian relief 59 vessels under charter to the Shipping Board, which on Feb. 17 comprised 70 per cent of all the tonnage in that service. The American merchant marine comprises 45 per cent of all shipping plying between ports of the United States and foreign ports and one-fifth of the seagoing tonnage of the world. Although a large number of ships are still absorbed by army and navy needs, —333 according to late reports—there are 752 vessels, aggregating 1,961,239 gross tons, in overseas service, 351 being freighters, 84 freight and passenger vessels, 3 freight and refrigerator vessels, 6 colliers, 71 steam tankers, and 239 sailing vessels.

In January the Shipping Board assigned some of its largest steamers to carry commerce between American ports and those of Great Britain, including the Invincible, the Defiance, and the East Indian, of 11,800 tons each. These ships ply between New York, London, and Liverpool.

Ships in Italian Trade

Among the notable ships that have been placed in the Italian trade is the 8800-ton Ekono, which was built in Seattle in 88 days and which has proved a first-class ship, taking cargoes to and from Italian ports. A 4000-ton ship is making regular trips between New York and Grecian ports. From Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington, ships leave every week for Danzig, Poland; Saloniki, Greece, and Turkey, carrying the supplies so greatly needed in those depleted countries.

The Shipping Board has also opened a service with American steamers between New York and Antwerp, the ships plying between these ports being the Westpool and the Ossawatimie, each of 8800 tons.

Of course trading with South America is of the utmost importance to the United States, and large vessels are making regular trips to both the east and west coasts. Some of these vessels are the new 8800-ton West Zulu, the 7300-ton Belvidere, the 6200-ton Polar Star, the 7300-ton Dallas, and the Sacandaga and Pascauche, each of 7500 tons.

Trade routes which have not known the Stars and Stripes for many a year, are being reopened to American commerce. In the Dutch East Indies, from which American captains and traders brought home memories still to be found in and near New England seaports, are now going bulky freighters. The Western Cross of 8800 tons, the 7500-ton Oakli, carry out and bring back general cargoes between New York and these eastern ports. A new route has been opened to China with the sailing of the 7500-ton steamer Monmouth. The Westland of 8800 tons makes regular trips now between New York, Australia and New Zealand, and the Abroon, 7500 tons, plies between New York and India.

Thirteen sailing vessels and two steamers make regular voyages to the west coast of Africa, bringing back in exchange for general merchandise large consignments of mahogany. Although a short time ago it was thought that the building of steamships might be overdone, there is now a shortage of freighters in the world and everything that can carry a cargo is in demand.

MEDICAL BILL FOR IDAHO IS REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boise, Idaho, News Office.

BOISE, Idaho.—The Idaho Senate has rejected a bill, which had passed the House of Representatives, and which provided that all children attending public schools in Idaho should be physically examined by a physician twice in each school year, and oftener if deemed necessary. The bill also required the boards of county commissioners throughout the State to employ physicians for this purpose, and pay them out of the general funds of the counties. This bill passed in the House of Representatives without much opposition, but public interest in opposition to the bill was then aroused, and the bill met its defeat in the Senate.

GRAPE INDUSTRY IN TRANSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

FRESNO, California.—One of the methods that will be used by owners of wine-grape vineyards to transform their property to other uses than wine-grape growing, will be the grafting of other varieties of grapes on the wine-grape vines. The College of Agriculture of the University of California has just issued a bulletin showing in detail how this grafting process may be performed, and Prof. Frederic T. Bioletti, of the department of viticulture of the university, will hold demonstrations of vine grafting in the wine-grape-growing section.

As to the economic phases of the vine grafting, that is, whether the vineyardist will find in this process a way out of the situation in which he finds himself by reason of federal prohibition, which situation the anti-prohibitionist has painted as one of almost total loss of invested capital, the bulletin issued by the University of California says very little. What it does say on this point, however, is not very encouraging to the vineyardist. Still, the fact that the university went to the trouble of issuing the bulletin and of sending a representative to the grape-growing districts to demonstrate the process of grafting, would seem to give the layman ground for believing that the wine-grape grower may, after all, find in the grafting process some slight measure of relief in the transitional stage with which he is confronted.

Grafting Vineyards

In fact, a somewhat more cheerful view of the situation is taken by the Fresno County Farm Bureau, which says:

"Any vineyard of wine grapes can be changed to a vineyard of raisin or table grapes by grafting. The expense is usually too great if the vines average more than four inches in diameter at six inches below the surface of the soil. Vines of from three to six years of age are the best. The cost will vary from \$20 to \$30 an acre, according to the size of the vines and the wages paid. There will be a loss of about one and a half crops; that is to say, there should be about a half crop at the end of the second year, and a full crop at the end of the third."

Concerning the economic phases of the situation, the circular issued by the University of California, which is entitled "Grafting Vineyards," and which is written by Professor Bioletti, says:

Changing the Variety

"For various reasons, growers often wish to change the variety of grapes which they are growing. There are two ways of doing this. One is to dig up the old vines and plant new. The other is to graft over the old vines with the desired variety."

"As a rule it is a mistake to follow either of these courses. If the price of one kind of grape is low now, by the time the change is made, the new kind may have fallen in price and the old one be more profitable. In any case, there is considerable expense and loss of time and material, which only very considerable improvement in crop and price will compensate. There are, however, some cases where a change of this kind is advisable, and at all events there is always somebody ready to take the risk, and it is desirable to make this risk as small as possible by doing the work properly."

"Vineyard vines may be grafted at any age, but there is seldom anything to be gained by grafting vines less than two or three years old. For younger vines, it is usually cheaper and better to dig up and replant, if a change is necessary. Very old vines and straight below the soil, may be grafted successfully."

QUEEN MARIE VISITS BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Queen Marie of Rumania, with her daughters, the Princesses Ileana and Marie, arrived at Charing Cross Station yesterday on a visit which will last two or three weeks. The King and Queen and the Prince of Wales met the party, which will stay at Buckingham Palace.

BETTER HOUSES IN COAL FIELDS URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—When the coal commission resumed its sittings today, Sir Richard Mayne, chief inspector of mines, corrected some figures he had previously given as to the time spent at the coal face. The effect of a true eight-hour day, he said, would be 6 hours 19 minutes spent at the coal face, instead of 6 hours 23 minutes, as previously stated.

Wallace Thornycroft, chairman of the Scottish Coal Owners Association, again occupied the witness chair. Questioned by Robert Smillie, a miners' representative, if the worker only receives a third of the wealth he produces, witness did not agree that it was true. Sir Arthur Duckham, a government delegate, asked if the commission could have figures on the point, and Mr. Smillie replied that he would try to get them.

Mr. Thornycroft thought that if every workman about the colliery did his best, the output would be increased with consequent higher profits and higher wages. Witness having stated that the Lochgelly miners were doing well, Sir Leo Chiozza Money, a government delegate, asked if it were not true that the company in 10 years had returned the whole of its capital to the ordinary shareholders, and asked if it would not have been better, instead of piling up £250,000 in addition to carrying forward £48,000, to have pulled down the one and two-roomed colliery houses and built better ones. Witness pleaded the necessities of the war, but was reminded that the profits related to 10 years ago.

Sir Leo then asked the witness if he was aware that the President of the Board of Trade was appalled with the housing conditions in Lanarkshire. Applying to Sir Arthur Duckham, Mr. Thornycroft estimated that if friction between the men and the management were eliminated, the output could be increased by 7½ to 10 per cent.

Hugh Bramwell, mining engineer, and agent and director of the Great Western Colliery Company of South Wales, in the course of his evidence stated that, were the miners' demand for a 30 per cent wage increase granted, assuming the production remained as now, the probable increased cost per ton for the workmen's earnings, including the war wage, would be from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per ton, an increase of 3s. 3d. and for Wales 4s.

Questioned as to the effect of nationalization or central control, the witness thought the effect would be to sterilize the energy of both the colliery directors and the men.

Sir Francis Brain, representing the coal owners of the Forest of Dean, Samuel Hare, a civil and mining engineer, and a member of the Durham Coal Owners Association, and Prof. Henry Louis Newcastle also gave evidence.

SIBERIAN COUNCILS FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—A council of unions of commerce and industry has been organized at Omsk, according to information received by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce. The council is said to unite all the commercial and industrial organizations in Siberia from Perm to Vladivostok, for furnishing information about commercial and industrial conditions and the development of the use of foreign capital in Siberia.

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BRUSSELS MAY HAVE PROHIBITION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—According to the Courier des Etats Unis, published in New York, a peculiar strike is threatened in Brussels on the liquor question. This strike threat is due to the fact that the Belgian Government is contemplating the enactment of a law for the prohibition of the sale of alcohol. The city of Brussels has been thrown into a state of commotion thereby.

The wine dealers and proprietors of cafés have held numerous public meetings, and there have also been street processions to protest against the proposed law. "In fact, nothing has been neglected," says the Courier des Etats Unis, "which might impress the Legislature. In desperation, the wine dealers in Brussels have resolved to strike during a period of 24 hours. This was decided at a recent meeting. On Sunday, March 23, all the cafés and wine-rooms will be closed as a protest against the proposed prohibition law."

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS STUDIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Three sub-committees, elected by the joint industrial conference to consider the various technical aspects of the labor problem, met yesterday at Central Hall. Sir Thomas Munro's sub-committee is dealing with the important question of establishing a permanent industrial council, and although the miners, railwaymen, transport workers, and engineers, refused to be represented on the joint industrial committees, it is still hoped they will be represented on the permanent industrial council.

Sir Thomas Munro's sub-committee is also considering trade negotiations, wage advances, and measures for regulating wages. The sub-committee under the chairmanship of Sir David Shackleton is dealing with unemployment, while a third sub-committee under Prof. L. T. Hobhouse is considering maximum hours and minimum wages. The industrial conference will reassemble on April 4 for the purpose of hearing reports.

BILL TO SUPPRESS SEDITION OPPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Information from Bombay that Mr. Ghandi, who took so prominent a part in fighting the Indian cause in South Africa some years ago, is giving his support to the home rulers' opposition to the bills giving effect to the Rowlatt committee recommendations, was discussed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, with an Indian authority now in London. The passing of these anti-sedition bills will create a very difficult situation in India, and a very unfavorable one to the working out of the Montagu reform scheme, he said.

Though it may be alleged that the need exists for such precautionary measures, it would doubtless be wise to postpone their passing to ease the present tension. Mr. Ghandi states that should the bills become law, he and friends will oppose a passive resistance to them until they are withdrawn. Mr. Ghandi, remarked the informant of The Christian Science Monitor, is a man who will see a thing through.

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NATIONS' LEAGUE OPPONENTS PLAN WIDE CAMPAIGN

Those in United States Seeking Revision and Amendment of Proposed Constitution Form a Non-Partisan National Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —All the opposition to the League of Nations in the United States is to be centralized and focused under the direction of a nation-wide organization, non-partisan in character, the plans for the inauguration of which were formulated in a conference held in the Senate Office Building in Washington on Wednesday. There were present with the senators who took part in the conference several men of national reputation whose names were not revealed.

From every standpoint, this latest move is regarded as the most significant development since the discussion of the League of Nations began to monopolize the attention of Congress and the American people. The aim of the promoters of this campaign is to bring home to the people in every village and hamlet in the land the new departure in American policy involved in adherence to the League of Nations under the proposed constitution.

Peace Conference delegates only in meager and incomplete snippets.

For this reason, under the direction of the organization now proposed, special pains will be taken to secure for the people of the United States more detailed information on every move that develops in Paris, and at the same time the speeches made in opposition to the league constitution will be distributed there and in London. The contention is that nothing conduces so much to harmony as a full understanding of both sides of the question. It is further contended that hitherto only those who espoused the league had an opportunity of putting before the people of Europe what, in their opinion, is the sentiment of the United States.

From another standpoint the new move is significant. There is little doubt that one of President Wilson's chief reasons for not calling a special session of Congress was the apprehension that attacks on his policy might continue on the floor of the Senate. The answer of the opponents of the league was the formulation of plans for nation-wide discussion in which senators and recognized leaders will take part. It is to be an appeal to the people, and will, in the last analysis, it is believed, be tantamount to a referendum.

PRESS VIEWS ON PREMIER'S POLICY

London, Papers Welcome Mr. Lloyd George's Proposal to End Conscription in Germany

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Discussing events at the Peace Conference The Daily Chronicle says:

"There is no doubt that Mr. Lloyd George scored a very important point in gaining the assent of his colleagues of the Council of Ten to the principle that conscription shall be abolished in Germany. The plan adopted will enable the powers on whose shoulders the chief responsibility for maintaining the League of Nations will rest to hear that burden with a much smaller military effort than would otherwise be needed.

"There will be no risk of perpetuating conscription in Great Britain and the United States, and we cannot suppose that France and Italy, having regard for their economic situation, will care to cumber themselves indefinitely with it. The disarmament of Germany, being compulsory, will have to be watched and enforced for many years by traveling commissions of the League of Nations with the league's force behind them."

The Daily Mail says: "The abolition of compulsory service is the greatest practical step yet taken toward the discouragement of war. There is one vital provision for the safety of the Allies that must accompany the abolition of conscription, however; this is the complete and effective disarmament of Germany."

GERMAN RULER HAD PLAN TO GO TO SWEDEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William Hohenzollern, two months before the armistice was signed, planned an asylum in Sweden, but was prevented from going to that country by the Swedish Government, according to diplomatic advice just made public here. His plans are said to have reached the point where a deal was virtually closed for him to rent Castle Stora Sundby, situated on one of the large lakes in the center of Sweden, about four hours' run by train from Stockholm. The castle is owned by old friends, Prince and Princess Wedel.

Preparations for his reception went so far, it is said, that large sums were spent putting the castle in repair. When the Swedish Government learned the purpose to which the castle was to be put, it is said, representations were made and William Hohenzollern changed his plans, with the result that in a few weeks he fled to another castle in Holland.

GERMANS VOTE ON WAR RESPONSIBILITY

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The German members of the League of Nations conference today adopted a resolution by 26 votes to 8 that the question of responsibility for the outbreak and the prolongation of the war should be submitted to a German tribunal with all documents from the German secret and public archives. The resolution declared that the charge against the German rulers should be based especially on the fact that the Central Powers twice refused a proposition to submit the Serbian case to the Hague court of arbitration.

AMERICAN LARD FOR DANZIG AUTHORITIES

DANZIG, Germany (Monday)—(By The Associated Press.)—The first installment of American foodstuffs, composed of 125 tons of lard, has been turned over to the municipal authorities for distribution to the civilian population during the coming week on condition that law and order is maintained.

L. W. W. TRIAL SUSPENDED

WICHITA, Kansas—The trial of 32 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, charged with violation of the Espionage Act, was suspended in the federal court here yesterday pending a decision on three motions filed by George Vanderveer of Seattle, chief counsel for the defense. Two motions ask dismissal of the cases. The jury has been completed.

TROOPS REACH PORT

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia—The transports *Neola* and *Zealandia*, and the battleship *Ohio*, arrived yesterday from France with 587 soldiers.

THE "LATEST IRISH DEMAND" EXPLAINED

Sir Horace Plunkett in New York After Boston Incident Says That Irish Want Independence and Place at Peace Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sir Horace Plunkett, the Irish leader who presided over the Irish Conference in 1916-17, is said to have aroused adverse criticism in Boston by remarks he made on the Irish question while speaking at Boston College, a Roman Catholic institution. Sir Horace, having returned to New York City preparatory to sailing for Europe within the week, a representative of



The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett

The Christian Science Monitor sought him out at the home of Lawrence Godkin on West Tenth Street, where he is stopping, and there, in a large room whose wall paper was row upon row of books, Sir Horace answered all questions put to him so freely and frankly that the interview amounted to a general discussion of the Irish situation as it stands today, with particular reference to the attitude of Irish-Americans toward it. Sir Horace had recently spent some time in middle western states, and was therefore qualified to speak of the population as he had found it in parts of the country other than New York.

The first question concerned the reception which Sir Horace had received in Boston, and he replied:

Countrymen Friendly

"I find my countrymen as friendly as they always are to me, agreeing with me in most things, disagreeing in some, quite open-minded and in a mood to discuss the Irish situation with the view to trying to find out what is best to be done."

"But did you not see," his interviewer asked, "an account in the newspapers of dissent and protest against your remarks while in Boston?"

"Oh, yes," Sir Horace replied. "My attention was called to these excursions and alarms which, as a matter of fact, I was told to expect. I duly found them in the newspapers, and as I had not seen them anywhere else I read them with considerable interest."

"But was there not a definite protest by the faculty at the Boston College?"

Sir Horace replied that apparently some member of the faculty "used the occasion of my visit to give his own views upon the Irish situation and incidentally upon my own heresies in regard thereto; but nothing was said to me, except to thank me for having stated quite frankly how far I was in agreement with the latest Irish demand, which I knew to be favored by the students at the college. And I said I thought it would be wise for them as future sympathizers with, and workers in, the Irish cause, to suspend judgment for a while."

Exact Meaning Asked

Sir Horace was then asked exactly what he had meant by the words, "The latest Irish demand."

"The complete independence of Ireland, and a place at the Peace Conference," he replied.

Upon being asked why he thought it was best to suspend judgment on this demand, he said:

"Because a judgment formed at this moment I find to be motivated, if I may talk American for a moment by hatred of Britain, the reasons for which I quite understand; but the sentiment ignores altogether the Irish end of this difficult question, which is the only one that interests me. I want the Irish settlement, which is bound to come in the near future, to be based upon the best Irish thought, and conceived in the real interests of Ireland,

social and economic, the industrial and agricultural populations being equally considered."

The interviewer was then interested to know whether Sir Horace had found that these issues were being overlooked at the Boston College.

Political Motive Seen

"No, not at the college," replied Sir Horace. "But I was thinking rather of public opinion outside, and the impression I have gained in my travels is that a very large percentage of the Irish agitation at the present moment in the United States is much less concerned with the welfare of the Irish people at home than with the political movements in this country, in which it is important, no doubt, to enlist Irish sympathy. Upon the merits of these movements I have no criticism to offer, because I am not concerned with them. I have done my best to keep out of party politics at home and to concentrate upon practical problems of Irish government. The last thing I want is

none of its force from economic depression."

Asked how he thought the labor situation in Belfast affected the political situation, Sir Horace replied:

"Those things happened since I left Ireland, and my information is not sufficient to enable me to answer your question. I may say, however, that I have always expected a revolt by labor against political leadership which has retarded industrial solidarity by introducing political issues and by maintaining sectarian animosities."

The interview, having lasted an hour and a half, now came to a close. Sir Horace had discussed other phases of the subject, but not for publication.

WOMAN'S RIGHT IN LABOR DEFENDED

Federal Board Hears Argument in Cleveland Case Affecting Women on Street Car Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Whether women shall be permitted to work on the street cars of Cleveland, Ohio, was argued before the War Labor Board on Wednesday, W. H. Taft and Basil M. Mainly, joint chairmen, presiding.

The women were employed during the war, but were dismissed because of opposition of men employees. Frank P. Walsh, a former member of the board, appeared in behalf of the women. He said that if they were excluded because of the refusal of the unions to let them come in, the case would address itself to the unions, but such was not the case, and now, for the first time, the women had a chance to present their cause on the elemental basis of their right to work. He said these women had been accused of being strike breakers and wanting to come in at the back door, but they have made their record of wanting to come in at the front door. It was a closed shop so far as this case is concerned. There was nothing in the contract referring to the employment of women. According to the contract they would have the right, after 60 days, to be regularly employed with rights of seniority, etc. The machinery was there, when the needs of the war required it, for the employment of women.

Mrs. Laura Prince, president of the Women's Street Railway Association of Cleveland, who has a husband in France and two children to support, and Miss Rose Moriarty, a former employee, urged the claims of the women. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw also spoke in their behalf.

Counsel for the opposition raised the point that the board had no jurisdiction in the matter. The board took the case under consideration.

CHINA SEEKS TRADE OF UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Seventy-five business men, members of the Chicago Association of Commerce, were guests of the newly-organized Chinese Industrial and Commercial Association of Chicago, at its headquarters here on Tuesday, when import and export affairs were discussed. Chi Lin Tsai, China's Consul-General of New York City, was the guest of honor and spoke upon the increasing trade and financial relations of the United States with China. He urged Chicago manufacturers to make a more careful study of the trade possibilities with China.

GOTTSCHEE'S AIM TO BE NEUTRAL REPUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press.)—The inhabitants of Gottschee, in Carniola, consisting of one fair-sized town and 171 villages, have presented the American commission under Prof. A. C. Coolidge, of Harvard, which is in this city studying Austro-Hungarian problems, a memorandum for transmission to Paris and Washington asking permission for the formation of a neutral republic under the protectorate of the American people.

EXTRA MEXICAN CONGRESS CALL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Mexican Congress has been called by President Carranza to meet in extra session on May 1. State Department advisers yesterday said that bills to be considered would include oil land legislation, a law to enforce the provisions of the new Constitution relating to labor and social welfare, and legislation for a central bank.

ANTI-RED FLAG BILL PASSED

ALBANY, New York—The Senate yesterday passed the Anti-Red Flag Bill introduced by Senator Law Westchester. The measure would make it a misdemeanor for any person to display "the red flag of anarchy" in any public assembly or parade as a symbol of any organization or in furtherance of any political, social or economic speech.

LECTURE

Christian Science Lecture

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces a Free Lecture on Christian Science

By GEORGE SHAW COOK, C. S. B., of Chicago, Illinois

Member of the Board of Lecturers of This Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

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Friday Evening, March 14, 1919, at Eight O'Clock

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

LARGE SUM VOTED FOR BRITISH NAVY

First Lord of the Admiralty Preparing Complete Statement of Navy's Part in War—Labor's Support for Powerful Navy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Walter Long presented the naval estimates for the first time as First Lord of the Admiralty. The attendance was small and the First Lord confined himself mainly to generalities, especially regarding construction and policy, but the debate was rendered notable by contributions of no less than five members of the service, one of whom, Rear-Admiral Sir William Hall, had only that afternoon taken his seat.

The First Lord promised more definite estimates in June or July, when, in view of the settlement shaping itself in Paris, the Admiralty expects to know better where it stands. Meanwhile he asked for, and subsequently obtained a vote on account of £60,000,000, which, he explained, was the maximum figure, as was that of 280,000 men, allowed for as personnel. Demobilization will bring the latter figure steadily down, while construction is being similarly reduced, the ships canceled since Nov. 11 including three battleships, together with other vessels of every kind.

As to policy, the only plan the Admiralty has, and can lay down, is that in the navy of the future, they must be able to show the British flag throughout the British Empire. The Admiralty also feels it its first duty to see that the British Navy is able to do its double task of maintaining and playing continuously a leading part in preserving the peace of the world, and the First Lord himself looked forward to the time when operation between the navies of the British Empire will be very close indeed. For the rest, he said that the Admiralty was preparing a statement of the part the navy played in the war which, though unembellished, would, he predicted, be one of the most wonderful stories ever told. By way of illustration, Mr. Long briefly reviewed something of the navy's many-sided achievements, quoting, for instance, the war transportation figures, and declaring that the final surrender of the German Navy was a naval victory as mighty as could have been achieved by fighting, however terrible or determined its character.

In conclusion, Mr. Long assured the House that the question of pay and promotion were receiving careful attention, and George Lambert, a former Civil Lord, who followed him, strongly emphasized the necessity for removing the grievances of the lower deck especially in which quarter, he said, grave unrest prevailed.

Mr. Lambert was alone in pronouncing the estimates themselves startling, and declaring that there was a danger signal with regard to finance. He also called for the assurance that the navy, not the army, would always be regarded as their first line of defense.

Commander Norman Craig followed with a severe criticism of Great Britain's naval position on the outbreak of the war. Accessories that make fleets efficient were lacking, he said, and there was not a single base where the British fleet could be safe at anchor. In short, the margin of security was too narrow to be pleasant to talk about even now, and had the Germans proved more enterprising at sea, the British people might have found themselves in a very serious case in the early days of the war.

Commander Viscount Curzon called for a commission of inquiry into the Battle of Jutland, and for information regarding the Antwerp operations and, like Rear Admiral Hall after him, urged reform regarding pay and promotion. The latter pronounced fair pay not only just, but good policy, and hoped before long that it would be possible for a man of the lower deck to reach the very highest rank.

Commanders C. Bellairs and Hamilton Benn were among others who joined in the debate, and Mr. W. Bruce's speech was notable for the declaration that, while the Labor Party was particularly cautious in voting large supplies, it knew that, as an island people, they must depend upon their navy as their first line of defense, and must give the benefit of any doubt to their great protecting agent. Mr. Bruce also emphasized a point made by almost every speaker, when he advised the First Lord, if he went to the Peace Conference, to keep an eye on what was called the freedom of the seas. Great Britain's frontier, he said, was the sea. Roads to the granaries of the world were the waterways of the seven seas, and the phrase "freedom of the seas" must have an entirely different meaning to the British from what it could possibly have to a nation with land frontiers only.

ALLIED COMMISSION FOR DARDANELLES

LONDON, England (Thursday)—(via Montreal)—A mixed naval and military commission will proceed shortly to the Dardanelles and report officially regarding the Turkish defenses as they stood in 1915 during the allied operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Reuters' Limited states. The commission will be called upon also to report on other matters relating to the Gallipoli campaign.

SUNDAY BASEBALL DEFEATED

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The State Senate on Thursday rejected a bill designed to permit the playing of baseball, golf and other games on Sundays. The vote was 12 to 10.

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KOREA'S CLAIMS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Declaration Asserts the Ancient Rights to Self-Government of the People of Korea

SEOUL, Korea (Thursday)—(Associated Press.)—A declaration announcing Korea's independence has been published. It says that the country represents the voice of 29,000,000 persons, speaking in the name of justice and humanity.

"We are no mean people," the declaration continues. "We have 43 centuries of history as a distinct self-governing nation. It is our solemn duty to secure the right of free and perpetual development of our own national character, adapting ourselves to the principles of the reconstruction of the world."

"It is nearly 10 years since for the first time in our history we put on the yoke of another nation, and were made the victim of the cursed militaristic imperialism of the world."

The declaration continues that it is the duty of Koreans to secure their independence, wipe out injuries, get rid of their present sufferings and "stir up the national spirit and vitality so long suppressed by the unjust rule of Japan, and leave our children eternal freedom, instead of a bitter and shameful inheritance. We shall fight to the last drop of blood in the great cause of liberty."

It is asserted that there is no intention on the part of the Koreans to avenge themselves against Japan; their only desire is to right the wrongs done, not by the Japanese nation, but by the few of her statesmen who were led by the old aggressive policy. It adds that the actual result of annexation without the free consent of the people concerned was bitter and unresolvable animosity and hostility is growing deeper between the Japanese and Koreans.

The two nations, the declaration continued, ought to and must enter into new relations of friendship and happiness. Moreover, it says with a view to maintaining peace in the Far East, the independence of Korea is of deep significance, for the continued occupation of Korea is liable to evoke more suspicion and fear against Japan in the minds of the 400,000,000 of people in China.

"Could any international peace be expected without perfect harmony among the eastern nations?" says the document. "We believe the independence of Korea worthy of universal consideration and approval. We shall live to be free; we shall enjoy heavenly happiness. Justice is with us. Righteousness is leading us. All citizens, male and female, young and old, have risen from the gloomy dungeon to push their way into freedom. Our forefathers inspire us and the world supports us."

MICHIGAN PRESIDENCY OFFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—James Burrill Angell Jr., dean of the department of arts and science of the University of Chicago, will be asked to accept the presidency of the University of Michigan, to succeed Dr. Harry B. Hutchins. The resignation of Dr. Hutchins, which was submitted on Oct. 12, 1916, has just been accepted by the board of regents and will take effect on June 30.

NAY SECRETARY TO SPEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, who expects to sail for Europe tomorrow, will address the National Democratic Club here today at a reception in honor of Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Other speakers will be Gov. Alfred E. Smith and Mr. Cummings.

MALLORY

When Private Brown got back from France

THE first thing he did after cleaning up the best dinner that ever came out of the Brown Kitchen, was to stroll down town and buy a new hat.

"Oh, Boy!" said he, "you've no idea how good it is to get under a regular hat again. No more tin helmets for mine!"

—and he went forth wearing a blithe new Mallory; one of the Spring Models just taken out of the box.

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FINE HATS

RESPECT FOR THE CRAFTSMAN

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

The visitor was being shown through the rooms of an historical association. The janitor-cum-care-taker, a young man in overalls, fresh from the furnace room and the habitation of the place for the day, was gravely aware of his responsibility as an official curator of the various relics, documents, and pictures of historic or artistic value which had accumulated through nearly 60 years.

Anteroom and lodge-room walls were covered with framed documents, engravings, and other things amid many photographs of past and present members. Some of these were ambro-types or authentic daguerreotypes, in quaintly, respectfully rich red velvet-lined leather clasp cases. Their in-held images were silverly, grayly lustrous, solemnly far-gazing wreaths of the fifties and sixties, very fully conscious of the dignity of being "looked," their dignity nowise lessened, though lightened, by the ill-greed-stamped oval of coppery gold from which they looked out upon the modern world.

Others were group and scenic photographs, paper positives, some from the earliest days of Fox-Talbot, slightly yellowed, with the soft-toned quality of a print from the old-time wet plate. Framed in walnut, often in black, their moldings curiously compounded, sometimes dignifiedly simple, as often enriched with incised gold lines and corner ornaments, they bore a surviving fair, gratefully elderly, of the day of tall hat and crinoline, fringe and flounces. One thought, too, of walnut furniture, grayish-red marble tops, red plush, engraved sea-shells, wax, flowers, and table tops made of odd hundreds of fragments of different woods minutely pieced.

Not that one has ever seen all these things at any one time, or perhaps even one of them. Merely that on the say-so of those whose pens make entertainment for us out of grandfathers' days and ways, these things are supposed to go with him. It is not quite clear why grandfathers should have to be typified by the types of interior decoration with which certain writers insist on surrounding him. He seems to have been on the same authority quite sufficient for and by himself. Arnold Bennett's Jimmy Ollerenshaw would still be Jimmy Ollerenshaw without the full-rigged ship in glass box which was the aesthetic treasure of his heart. Still, Jimmy Ollerenshaw and his prized model ship on its realistically sculptured waves do unquestionably belong to each other.

To return: The photographs proceeded by refinements imperceptible through the smart shininess of the eightsies, and the tentative dullnesses, blacknesses and brownishnesses of the experimental and art-seeking nineties to the year-before-last or so's last word of surface, tone, and microscopically crisp definition of each hair upon an unbelievably dark background just missing utter blackness by some adroit dilution.

As a polite matter of course, the visitor paid his respects to the photographs, and the various charters, letters, resolutions and proclamations with them vitreously enshrined. The caretaker stood by as one politely tolerating an expected observance for good form's sake. The visitor noted that he looked disappointed as some frames containing neither photograph nor autographic document were passed by with merely a politely recognitory glance.

Presently the visitor stopped in his peregrination, and began really to enjoy himself. Here were early American lithographs and engravings, a wall full of them, framed double pane wood engravings, copperplates, steel engravings, a mustering of the work of the craft at large as well as that of American engravers famous in their time for their command of the lozenge point and the softened steel plate. There was a famous unfinished portrait of John Marshall, and another of Lincoln, to name no more. For the rest, artistic worth aside, one took a delight in the cunning control of the plowing point which patterned line by patient line, set half-tone, tone and full depth of color upon the face of the stubborn steel. Here one followed the workmanlike, almost sculptural modeling of the planes of a portrait head, line after line, dot after dot. In another place one pleased with the fine-sighted, steady-handed artificer of art in the gradual transition, effected perhaps through weeks of patient toil, from silvery light across flesh and drape, each with its various tints, to the almost glowing, velvety depth of deepest tone.

One almost stood anticipatory with him over the plate, all but complete, save for the title when, after possible weeks, even months of toil, it was at last warmed and smeared with the obscuring, yet interpretative and achievement-revealing ink, its pleasantly vanishingly small promising things to come, and then wiped, first with rags, then with the palm of the hand, in a rhythmic, full-armed stroke, sensitively calculated, that while apparently bringing the entire plate to steely brightness, yet leaving the ink undisturbed in the lightest scratch, it will let remain the faintest film upon the polished surfaces from the highest light to the utter depth of color. With him one shared the pleasure of approach when, the plate on the bed of the press, the dampened sheet of paper laid upon it with its protecting upper thicknesses, the turning of the radiating arms passed the plate beneath the point of pressure, and the moment of great expectation at the careful lifting of the proof to be spread abroad in fresh richness of impression for critical view.

The custodian stood patiently by, with a tolerantly appreciative smile, receiving the visitor's comments on this and that steel engraving, copper plate, wood cut, and early lithograph in turn, most of the last interesting for their historic record more than



The goose that lays the golden eggs

The bird: "Have you realized, my good sir, that if you proceed to extirpate with that weapon my auriferous activities must inevitably cease?"

for other qualities. Then, as the visitor paused, he seized his moment: "Lemme show you something."

He led his guest to the lodge room and to an ornate frame of polished woods, distinct among scores of others for the velvet mat within its bounds, on which there rested a foot-square emblem. Patriotic in symbolism, allusively associatory with the organization, its forms defined with painstaking care, it was pieced together in a mosaic of colored marbles, gilt and wrought metal. It was the magnanimous opus of some honest-minded one ambitious of achievement in curious craft of art.

As the visitor looked in gravely courteous silence, striving for appreciation, his mentor spoke, in deprecation, rebuke, and with the sincere respect of one born in a mechanical age for the accomplishment direct from skilled fingers:

"These pictures you were looking at in there was only printed. This was made by hand!"

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 613)

Railroads After the War

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The war is now virtually over. The railroads were taken over as a war measure. Under government operation freight rates were raised about 25 per cent and passenger rates about 50 per cent, and yet a deficit of approximately \$250,000,000 has resulted from a single year's operation. The American people, as passengers, shippers, and consumers of goods shipped, have already paid the rate increase, and as taxpayers must pay the deficit; why not stop the drain where it is?

If government operation were necessary as a war measure, which most people with practical experience doubt, let us pay the bill cheerfully and quit. If with all the advantages of patriotic loyalty of railroad employees in war times, results were so disastrous, what will they be in peace times, with the war stimulus removed?

In asking for legislation to cover government operation, Mr. Wilson promised that nothing should be disturbed not necessary to disturb. In contrast to this, certain individuals in the Administration interested in its perpetuation have tried to trench themselves and make "unscrabble" difficult, if not impossible, by making many changes not necessary for the winning of the war or warranted by legislation under which they are operated.

To keep apparent deficit as low as possible, the Administration, after guaranteeing net earnings of the railroads in general terms, refused to assume certain essential expenses, which they classified as "corporate," such as salaries of presidents, counsel, etc. This has enabled them to show apparent saving in officers' salaries by reporting to the public salaries of only a part of officers engaged in operation of the railroads, and giving the impression that such expense had been saved. On the contrary, it is being paid by the railroads, and must eventually be added to cost of transportation and come out of passengers, shippers, or taxpayers somewhere.

The savings advertised by the Administration appear large as totals, but small in comparison to the gross business done. Mr. Julius Kruttschmitt, long the operating head of the Southern Pacific system, testifying before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce last month, called attention to savings claimed by the Director-General in his report to the President, Sept. 3, and showed the per cent of operating expenses which they represented as follows:

Salaries to officials	\$6,115,000	0.16%
and counsel	7,000,000	0.18
Advertising	4,454,000	0.11
In consolidated ticket office	1,188,000	0.03
In insurance	12,142,000	0.32
to abolition of outside agencies	\$20,867,000	0.50%

He stated that this left, to represent

economies from all other sources, only \$9,274,000.

This list starts with the item of corporate salaries already mentioned, not saved, but merely forced unfairly on to the individual roads. It includes suppression of advertising and elimination of individual offices interested in certain lines of travel which the Secretary of the Interior complained in his last annual report had seriously affected travel to the national parks. It excludes the rent to be paid on spaces vacated by individual offices. It treats, as unnecessary, insurance carried by most conservative businesses as a necessary expense, and leaves the railroad properties to assume the hazard. The last and largest item represents not only elimination of competition between roads in so-called business, but elimination of information and service to shippers and passengers located away from the individual railroad which they wish to patronize; all the disadvantages of a unified system and none of the advantages, yet the total saving shown was less than 1 per cent and we face \$250,000,000 deficit.

Later in the year came the report of enormous "savings" in operation in the northwest region, including more than \$23,000,000 in passenger train service cut off. This was simply elimination of train service, mainly on certain lines between large centers. This was one thing for people traveling between those centers. But for a man living in Decatur, Illinois, trains still maintained on the Illinois Central or Chicago & Eastern Illinois from St. Louis to Chicago, neither of which pass through his town, were no substitute for trains eliminated on the Wabash.

Thus many of the economies defended by advocates of government operation have simply meant reduction of service to the public—reduction of business done—as if a merchant should figure as economy what he might save in handling by not carrying the stock that his customers wanted to buy, instead of being glad to handle and make a reasonable profit on same or at least help pay the expense of his business.

Of the real economies shown by the railroad administration in joint use of equipment and terminals, direct routing, etc., most, if not all, are quite possible under private operation, if permitted, and railroad men for years have been asking for legislation to permit them. In fact, such practices were in partial use in 1917 under the Railroads War Board. Mr. Kruttschmitt showed in his testimony that in spite of all the efficiency claimed by the railroad administration in this respect, and all the advantages of government authority and priority, that the railroads under private operation handled 13-16 per cent more freight in the first nine months of 1917 than they handled in the first nine months of 1918 under government operation; also, that the maximum volume handled in any single month in the 1917 period was 13-10 per cent greater than the largest month in the 1918 period under government operation. Yet advocates of government operation claim the railroad system of the country had broken down when taken over in January, 1918. This is not true.

Much has been said of, and something may be gained by direct routing of traffic, yet when a direct line has all it can carry, congestion with more traffic may be greater expense than diversion of part over less direct routes. Besides this, as illustrated in passenger service already, a fair volume of business is necessary over less direct or important lines between large centers in order to maintain service to local points on those lines, and to maintain them for use in emergencies such as a blockade of more direct routes.

Genuine and desirable as are the results of practicable short-line routings, Mr. Kruttschmitt shows that the great saving in car mileage movement claimed by the Director-General in the eastern and northwestern regions (being those most affected by, and important to, war conditions) was only 1 per cent of the total car mileage in those regions. This, too, was at the expense of entire disregard of shippers' wishes and interests in regard to routing and at the expense of whole-

some competition between lines to stimulate effort.

The railroad administration is probably right in its claims that most of the deficit in operation which they admit and assume is largely in increased pay to railroad employees. Some of this increase was undoubtedly due but much was more than was earned or expected and it was so inequitably distributed that many worthy employees received little or nothing, while others already highly paid were raised further. This has not produced the satisfaction or cooperation desired.

During the war patriotism maintained the morale of railroad organizations somewhat, even under government operation, but regardless of this stimulus there was great loss of initiative under a unified government system.

We have only to look at the results in government operation in other countries. In Canada the government railroads have made a constant deficit. Last summer Congressman Fordney of Michigan assembled the operating figures of four large countries in Europe where government railroads are operated and showed costs per ton mile ranging from 1.31-100 to 51-100 against the United States under private operation, less than 72-100 per ton mile, and average wages in the same European countries paid to railroad labor \$4.01 to \$7.77 per week against \$16.50 in the United States. Does this show such inefficiency when the United States railroads were handling more tonnage and giving better service than they did later under government operation?

During the war many able and practical railroad men have striven loyally to make government operation a success in spite of any ideas they might have as to its practicability. What is the answer? Government operation can never be efficient and our railroad system is too large for unified operation of any kind. Our smaller railroads have generally been more efficient than the larger ones. The only exceptions to this are certain roads who have long enjoyed continuous management that has grown with the road, roads with closely knit territories, or roads spanning a stretch of open territory like the earlier transcontinental naturally built as a single unit.

On a paper system will replace human brains or file localities. Rules that suit the organization of road in one territory or please its customers may not fit either railroad employees or patrons in other localities. Only under reasonable competition can these human differences be balanced. Nor does standard equipment suit all kinds of traffic, topography and climate.

Advocates of government ownership or operation point to high financing practiced in railroad affairs some decades ago; most if not all of the guilty ones have disappeared from the railroad field long ago. The same practices existed then in other lines and these have largely been corrected also, without having those businesses abandoned by the government. Surely our government should be able to cope with what is left of this problem in the railroad situation. All well-informed people know that leading railroad executives have been asking for several years for government supervision of railroad security issues as a stabilizer. The function of a government is to govern. It does not need to absorb all the business or own all the property of the country to do this. It only needs to govern those business men and owners for the general good.

Government operation or unified operation of any kind is dangerous and un-American in present times. Government operation has shown itself to be a failure even in war times. The roads should be returned to individual operation as soon as possible. Preferably, they should be given the opportunity of federal incorporation as a protection against political persecution and conflicting regulation. Close government supervision of private operation is desirable and possible. This would restore wholesome competition and personal initiative, but should allow economical cooperation between railroads under proper government supervision. Preserves and permit by individual lines those practices that proved beneficial under government operation; eliminate those which proved a blight.

As conditions return to normal the railroads should be allowed to charge such rates as, in the judgment of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will give fair return on value of properties above proper expense of operation. Then efficient lines will make sufficient to offer inducement for capital investment and to secure good men, and inefficient lines competing will have to become efficient or fail. Government guarantee of earnings, even though not carried out in the spirit of the President's promise when the railroads were taken over, brings good and bad to the same "irresponsible level" and puts a premium on extravagance and carelessness.

If proper legislation on this line cannot be obtained at once, the roads better be turned back to private operation without, as under individual management they can certainly come nearer making present rates for transportation cover present rates of wages. Also improved service under private operation should create favorable public opinion, and make the obtaining of proper legislation less difficult. In any case, present government advances to the railroads, together with capital for needed improvements, should be covered by loans on easy terms.

Evidence before the Senate committee has shown that roads instead of being in better condition were in poorer physical condition after a year of government operation than when taken over. All of this should be made good by the government as a war expense. The taxpayers will get out of it no cheaper way, and the quicker done the less it will cost both them and the patrons of the railroads who want service and are not getting it.

(Signed) M. G. TRUMAN, Chicago, Illinois, Feb. 21, 1919.

SHORTER CONCERTS

From an article in The Times of London

"Be brief, Jane, be brief," Mr. Carlyle used to say when his wife, excellent woman, began a story, and he would repeat the admonition during the course of the tale. One of the few survivors of the evenings in Cheyne-row remembers the irritation caused by these interruptions. For Mrs. Carlyle could tell a story as well as she could write one in a letter. But the principle, of course, was worthy of the sage, had it been emphasized at the right moments. How well would it be, how very well, were some of our always ready hands to cry "Be brief" to the tellers of musical stories, for instance, that is, to the makers of programs of music!

Dreary, yes, are those duets by Jones, those trios by Trotter-Walker, those unending "groups" of songs by Breadbasket, and the baker's dough songs, with their artificial curants and their "ersatz" raisins. And dangerous. For they may generate a prejudice in the Pilgrim's heart against concerts of the "All-British" school, and he, fearing to be fed on chaff, may lose an always ready hand to cry "Be brief" to the makers of musical stories, for instance, that is, to the makers of programs of music!

Even if the program is not blame-worthy because Mediocrity disguised in the clothes of Cleverness has been allowed to intrude among the real Simon Pures—if the centerpieces of the scheme are, in truth, works of art made by the Immortals, it is still very possible that there may be too many. So, be brief, Sir (or Madam) Concert-giver. Cut them out, even though to you they are as apples of gold set in pictures of silver. Everybody who goes to admire Chinese falconry at South Kensington, or autographs, when the Morrison collection is exposed at Sotheby's, knows the weariness which masterpieces can inflict. They can and do induce that state when, as Sir Henry Taylor used to say, "It is impossible to enjoy joy." And so it is at the concert. What, said Edward Fitzgerald, can equal the weariness of two oratorios? Now any concert of modern music is surely as great a tax upon the brain as any two of the old oratorios. Yet Fitzgerald could pound through old Handel by himself, and preferred "Chambrasse Charlie" to Mendelssohn, so that he was a real musician, and must be believed.

Away with the pretense that programs should be long in order that "people may have their money's worth." Is the commercial principle ever to plant her ugly foot in our beautiful concert rooms? Would not the wise Pilgrim prefer to give his guinea for one hour's entire felicity rather than half that sum for two hours of mimum-gatherum? Will not Mr. Fisher see to it that the doctrine of quality, not quantity, is taught in the schools rather than "I want more, and as much as I can get?"

Away with the argument that some of the performers at the chamber concert must have solos to play, or else "they won't play." The unheard melodies made by such artists will certainly sound sweeter to the true pilgrim than those which are heard because Pride or Vanity say they must, and which tend to dull his enjoyment of the quintet which is coming.

Away with the false notion that Variety blessed maiden that she is in her right place is the one sovereign virtue of a program. She has her kingdoms over which she is sovereign. But Congruity is the grace which should preside over programs—dear, modest, moderate Congruity. Let the program be fashioned like the paragraph of fine prose, each sentence born from the last, and carrying on the hereditary quality till the full stop comes. Let the salutary knife be



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FRENCH TO CONTINUE "VILLAGE LECTURES"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Amongst the many organizations which have contributed, in a measure which it is difficult to appreciate, to maintain the good morale of France during the war, that known as the "Village Lectures" deserves special mention. This committee, presided over by M. Maurice Barrès, intends to pursue its efforts even in peace time, by organizing as many villages of France as possible lectures which will deal with those essential truths upon which the interests of the nation directly depend.

Founded in 1915, the Conférences au Village distributed no less than 2,000,000 pamphlets, and organized some 2000 lectures. It was greatly helped in its task by another association, the "Chèque à la Campagne," which was constituted under the presidency of M. Adolphe Carnot. The motor lorries of this society went from village to village, with all the necessary material of a portable "movie" show, and revealed to the agricultural populations of France, happily removed from the theater of the war, views of the great battles and the activity of the allied armies of the tremendous work carried on for the war, of the ruin wilfully caused by the enemy, thus bringing the peasants of France into direct contact with the great cause of right against might for which their sons were fighting.

The welcome received in both hamlets and towns by these "movies" has encouraged the organizers to persist in their effort of propaganda, for now "having won the war," it is necessary to "win the peace." The "Conférences au Village" also intend to continue its work, the final result of which was recognized by Marshal Foch himself. It intends to do all in its sphere to develop the intellectual and moral value of the French, by helping to eliminate those useless intestine quarrels, thus perpetuating the "Union Sacrée" spirit, which was one of the decisive factors in the winning of the war. One can easily conceive what a useful task this organization, which has already given proofs of its efficiency, will be able to accomplish in assisting in the reorganization of the country.

HERD OF BUFFALO ON SALE
OMAHA, Nebraska.—What is said to be the first herd of buffalo ever offered for sale on any open market in the world has been received in South Omaha. The herd of 23 is part of a herd of 250 from the Trinchera Ranch, formerly owned by General Palmer and located near Ft. Garland, in southwestern Colorado. The herd being privately owned and raised on a private ranch, the government has offered no objection to the sale.

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SELECTIVE DRAFT OF MOSQUITOES

United States War Department
Announces That All Species
Are Needed for Its Museum

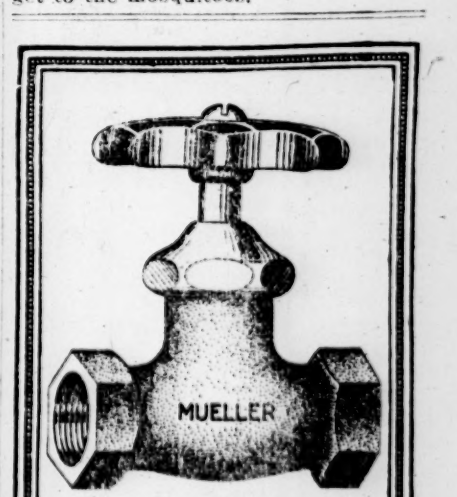
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Surgeon-General of the United States Army is about to inaugurate a selective draft of mosquitoes. The War Department yesterday made the following announcement: "Mosquitoes representative of all species occurring at camps or posts where troops of the United States are stationed, are to be collected for the army medical museum in Washington. At present the collection is incomplete, and medical officers have been directed to see that collections of these insects are made at the times and in the manner described in circular instructions being published."

"Collections of mosquitoes are to be made at each station at least bi-weekly, at three periods during the 24 hours, early morning from 5 to 8 a. m., midday, and after 7 p. m. The time of collection will vary in different latitudes, but observation will determine the time when the insects are most prevalent at each locality. They are to be collected by means of a suitable killer or by mosquito traps. The 'chloroform tube' is the best and most easily obtained killer, and mosquito traps are also useful. Shipments of the mosquitoes in lots of 25 each in specially prepared boxes are to be mailed by medical officers at camps to the curator, army medical museum, Washington, District of Columbia."

The specific purpose of the surgeon-general, beyond completing the medical museum's mosquito sorts, is not stated, but it is generally agreed that the collecting of the various species in the camps and posts will afford diversion and exercise for soldiers who are waiting for discharge, as forays are to be made on the mosquitoes early in the morning, at noon, and in the evening. The setting of mosquito traps and the baiting of them will be part of the camp routine. The drafting of the insects will be apparently at random, and without serial numbers, and no exemptions are to be permitted, except in cases where mosquitoes belonging to some class whose quota in the museum is full are trapped. In that event they probably will be released.

The traps in the State of New Jersey, it is assumed, will be larger, naturally, than those in other states, on account of the exaggerated size of the mosquitoes there. The details of the trap itself the surgeon-general is keeping secret as general knowledge of its mechanism might defeat the purpose of the draft if it should get to the mosquitoes.



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PUNISHMENT OF
GERMANY URGED

Eternal Justice Demands It, Says
Theodore E. Burton—Peace
Covenant Means a New Era
Among Nations, He Thinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Theodore E. Burton's expression of opinion concerning the League of Nations draft, given recently before the Canadian Club in New York City, is regarded of special significance because he is a prominent Republican and has had considerable experience in international affairs. In the course of his address, Mr. Burton said:

"There is a paragraph in the covenant looking to the formation of an international court. It is desirable that this be a central feature of any agreement, because a great judicial tribunal before which disputes between nations can be argued and settled is the final goal among efforts for the maintenance of peace and justice."

"The advantages of the covenant as already prepared are manifold and sure to introduce a new era among the nations. The utmost stress is laid upon the avoidance of war. Membership is limited to those nations who give satisfactory evidence that they will observe their covenants and to self-governing countries. Provision is made for the frequent meeting of the executive council, and a body of delegates, representing the greater part of the civilized world for the consideration of matters of universal interest. It abolishes by one decisive stroke secret diplomacy, and asks for a revision or denunciation of treaties heretofore made which may endanger the world's peace. The whole instrument breathes a spirit of necessity for international cooperation instead of repulsion."

Covenant Open to Discussion

"It was not claimed by the framers of this instrument that it was perfect. The Premier of Australia, the chief representative of Japan, the representative of English labor, each stated that they desired to present amendments. Premier Clemenceau said that it was open for discussion. Lord Robert Cecil and Leon Bourgeois, the great French publicists, suggested that amendments might be added."

"The world cannot forget or neglect the fact that certain provisions in the covenant are absolutely essential for the vindication of justice and right. This fight for one state to dominate all others by selfish disregard for the rights and real interests of the rest of mankind, and by a studied contempt for any other people not able to defend itself by the mailed fist. It is no spirit of revenge, but eternal justice, that demands that Germany be punished. No annexations and no indemnities. If these ideas should be adopted, Germany would be the gainer rather than the loser in the contest, even though she lost on the battlefield. The cruel wrongs, the barbarities, the aggression, the wanton ruin wrought by Germany, demand reparation to the very last mark and penny which she can be made to pay."

Adequate Protection Needed

"In demanding security for the future there should be no mealy-mouthed words. The borders of France and Belgium must be made free from the threat of German invasion, a threat which has been constantly recurring for more than 2000 years. Adequate protection must be given if it requires the occupation of both banks of the Rhine and the fortresses encircling Belgium. If adequate security is not demanded, and penalties are not imposed, the most elementary principles of justice will be neglected, and the enemy, now unrepentant, glorifying her soldiers who are guilty of so many deeds of cruelty, and even now promising those guilty of the basest trickery and deception, if they are not taken, Germany or some other nation will rise again to plague the world."

"It is to be hoped that a spirit of repentance will manifest itself in Germany, and that a better day will come, so that in future years the animosities of the present may be eradicated. The present duty is to inflict a just punishment, and to establish the reign of liberty, of justice and of right, in the years to come."

IMMIGRATION TO
PALESTINE LIMITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—According to a resolution adopted by the Inter-Allied Zionist Conference in London and called to the Zionist Organization of America, immigration to Palestine

will be limited to 50,000 a year during the first period of development of the Jewish commonwealth to be established there under the trusteeship of Great Britain. Clearing houses for this immigration will be established in London and in a neutral country. The conference also adopted a resolution that all lands in Palestine, irrespective of present ownership, be assessed by the government to be set up there, according to their value on August 31, 1914, and that unearned increment created by the entry of the British Army is not to go to the present landlords, but to the whole community, Jew and Gentile alike, to be taken by the state by taxation.

ADVERTISEMENTS
NAILED ON TREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Already in nine states the nailing of advertisements onto trees, sides of barns and fences within the limits of highways and on property of persons owning land, without the owner's permission, is prohibited by law. Col. Edward S. Cornell, secretary of the National Highway Protective Society, stated here yesterday when commenting on the work his society is doing to beautify and preserve the highways of the United States.

Aside altogether from the standpoint of beauty, said Colonel Cornell, nailing of advertisements onto trees is harmful to the trees themselves and also the fact that heavy nails are left embedded in the wood renders the work of saving them into lumber dangerous to the workers later.

Colonel Cornell added that a bill to prohibit unlawful signs on highways had recently been introduced in the lower house of the Illinois Legislature.

EIGHT FIRMS SOLD
OUT TO COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Documents showing the transfer of the business of eight of the 40 dealers at the Boston Fish Pier to the Bay State Fishing Company of Maine on a basis of 4 1/2 times the average yearly value of their individual business were produced at the trial in the Superior Criminal Court yesterday, of 30 of the officers and principal stockholders of the company charged with selling stock at a fictitious value and of securing a monopoly of the fish business. The dealers acquired by the Bay State were: Watts & Cook, John R. Neal, Story-Simmons, H. A. Rich, B. F. Phillips, L. B. Goodspeed, A. G. Baker and John Burns, each incorporated as an individual firm under the laws of Massachusetts. The Bay State Fishing Company of Maine had bought the Massachusetts company of the same name for \$1,500,000 in cash and stock, and had capitalized such acquisition for \$8,000,000. By securing control of the eight dealer firms on the fish pier, the Bay State Fishing Company obtained eight seats on the New England Fish Exchange, which gave the company, according to the prosecution, the opportunity of fixing the price of fish in Boston.

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT AMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York State has won his fight for the abolition of the Public Service Commission with its five members in New York City, and will shortly appoint one public service commissioner and one rapid transit commissioner; the former to have all regulatory powers and the latter to be charged with the completion of the subway system. The Governor also expects speedy passage of other measures he advocates, including extension of the compensation law and abolition of boards and bureaux created for war purposes.

CHICAGO THINKS GAS TOO HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company of Chicago has been ordered to appear before the Board of Public Utilities of the State of Illinois to show cause why lower gas rates should not prevail. The company was granted an increase of 27 1/2 per cent last July. Many charges of excessive bills had been made against the company and the state board had ordered many rebates. The company blamed inaccurate meter reading.

LARGE REGISTRATION BY WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Out of the total of 808,993 voters registered here for the April 1 election, the largest registration on record for a Chicago city election, 303,583 are women. The registration is said to be the best for women since they were given the right of franchise in Chicago. Women registered more names than men in 23 of the 35 wards of the city on Tuesday, the final day for registration.

PRIVATE CONTROL
OF RAILWAYS URGED

President of Baltimore & Ohio
System Would Have United
States Congress Speedily
Terminate Federal Operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prompt enactment of such legislation as will justify early termination of federal control of the railroads of the United States, was urged by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, at the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Thursday.

Emphatically stating it as his belief that the interests of the country and the railroads would best be conserved through the operation of private ownership with governmental regulation, Mr. Willard reviewed railroad conditions preceding and during the war and presented many statistics in support of his assertion that the railroads had not broken down when the government took control but were in fact most efficient agencies of transportation.

"It would be a mistake," said Mr. Willard, "to return to private ownership unless at the same time adequate measures be taken to reestablish and stabilize railway credit. Primarily and fundamentally railway credit depends upon the net operating income available for interest and dividends, and net income depends largely upon the rates which the carriers are permitted to charge for the services which they perform."

"I am not unmindful of the fact that in certain instances railway credit has been undermined, if not destroyed, by unwise and, it may be, dishonest methods of management. I do not seek to minimize the evil effects of such policies. The evils of which I now speak, however, were inherent in the times in which they occurred and can all be prevented in the future by suitable and simple legislation, and might have been prevented by such legislation in the past."

Railway Investments

"The fact remains, however, that we cannot have private ownership except under such conditions as will make railway investments attractive, and it would be a mistake to attempt its continuance on any other basis."

"The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has been conducting hearings in connection with this matter since the first of the year, and many different plans for dealing with the railroad problem have been presented. I think there is a general concurrence of opinion that the whole subject ought to be dealt with broadly and constructively by Congress before the roads shall be returned to the owning companies."

"I believe that at the present time the weight of opinion is in favor of private ownership and operation of the railroads, rather than government ownership, control and operation. It is also, I think, generally recognized that in the past the railroads have been prevented by restrictive legislation from doing some of the things that they should have been permitted to do in order to promote efficiency and economy in operation; things which in fact have been done under federal control. I refer particularly to a greater measure of joint use of terminals and other facilities where necessary in the public interest, a freer interchange of equipment and the elimination of unnecessary duplication of offices and train service in certain sections of the country. Much was said during the Senate hearings, particularly by those who favor the continuation of federal control, in support of so-called unity of operation."

A Practicable Solution

"While differing in detail, there is a general similarity between the several plans which are based upon the continuation of private ownership as a national policy. A practicable solution, I believe, will be had if Congress will enact a minimum program and by suitable legislation:

- (a) Will provide a definite and workable rule for rate making as related to capital, by fixing an adequate percentage of railway operating income to be paid to the property investment account of the railroads as a whole, along general lines such as I have discussed; and
- (b) Will affirmatively authorize the

carriers to combine their properties and operations, subject to governmental approval, as and when shown to be in the public interest, in order that the interests of the public and the security holders may alike be protected; and

- (c) Will affirmatively authorize the carriers to issue securities for construction, equipment, enlargement of their properties and for the refunding of obligations, subject to exclusive supervision of the Federal Commission; and
- (d) In addition thereto, will enlarge and expand the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission so that it can deal more promptly and effectively with matters requiring its determination."

PAN-AMERICA AND
TRADE RELATIONS

Assistant Secretary of United
States Treasury Says Better
Understanding Is Needed for
North and South Continents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of the various departments of the United States Government, directly or indirectly interested in foreign trade, met yesterday in the Pan-American Building to confer on the relations between the United States and South and Central America.

A better understanding, better shipping facilities and better men to represent business interests were recommended as essential for a proper trade development and the mutual advantage of the two continents. Dr. L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and also representing the International High Commission, said that a trade discussion should get on a fact basis.

"It has been assumed," said Dr. Rowe, "that there would be an immediate demand for goods from South America as soon as the war was over. We must confess to some disappointment. The merchants there are loath to purchase stock on a falling market, just as they are at home. One favorable factor is that in five of the largest countries of South America the exchange is so favorable that it means a substantial discount on their purchases."

Dr. Rowe said that the United States is piling up a great favorable balance of trade in the face of the situation in which it is a creditor in the European countries. The balance of trade in January was nearly \$500,000,000, in its favor. This makes it necessary that the United States shall do something to establish markets for foreign securities or grant credits of one kind or another in this country. Otherwise, it will be exporting and not giving the countries to which it exports an opportunity to pay. "We do not want gold," he asserted. "All the gold in the world would not suffice to meet the credits of 1919. We must secure a wider market for Latin-American securities and let the buyers have the money. The resumption of exporting will help to stabilize exchange."

Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board said that South America had formerly been financed by Europe but the United States must now stimulate trade and set wheels in motion all over the world. Improved passenger and freight service between this country and South America, docks and wharves, and banks which would offer a variety of service were recommended by Burwell S. Cutler, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. One of the striking results of the war had been the strengthening of the bonds between North and South America, Julius Klein said, but he warned against the spread of speculative exporting to South and Central America which had sprung up within a few months. He insisted upon the quality of personnel to carry on business, saying that a six weeks course in Spanish was not a sufficient qualification.

John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, presided at the meeting. He said that a Pan-American commercial conference will probably be held here in May or June.

NAVY YARD COMMANDANT
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robinson, who has been serving on the inter-allied naval armistice commission, was detailed yesterday as commandant of the Boston Navy Yard.

LEGALITY OF DRY
ACTION QUESTIONED

Rhode Island Legislature Has
Measure Proposing Steps
Necessary to Secure United
States Supreme Court Finding

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—A proposal to have Rhode Island dispute the legality of federal prohibition was made in the General Assembly on Wednesday, when a resolution was introduced in the lower branch, which would authorize the Attorney-General to take the steps necessary to secure prompt determination by the Supreme Court of the United States of the constitutionality of the act of Congress in proposing the prohibitory amendment.

It is asserted in the resolution that the eighteenth amendment does not in fact amend the system of government, but instead, "completely alters and transforms" it; that the amendment "constitutes a revolutionary transformation of the government," and that it is destructive of the Constitution. The fact that two successive legislatures of this State have refused to ratify the amendment is stated as a further reason for the proposed proceedings.

Resolution Introduced
The resolution introduced by Representative Jacob A. Easton of this city, was referred to the committee on judiciary. It is understood that it will have the support of leaders in the lower branch.

The resolution is as follows: "Whereas, there has been proposed by Congress an eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment has been submitted to the legislatures of the several states and, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State, has been ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the states in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which said amendment is as follows:

"Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 2. The Congress and the several states have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution within seven years from the date of the submission thereof to the states by Congress; and

"Whereas, the State of Rhode Island from the earliest days of its history has fought the battle of human freedom, declaring by legislative acts its independence of Great Britain two months before the action taken by the national Congress, and compelling the

inclusion in the Constitution of the United States of the first ten amendments constituting the national Bill of Rights, and has never failed to take its stand in defense of constitutional government and in the safeguarding of American liberty; and

"Whereas, it believes that this attempted amendment of the Constitution by Congress has created the following among other grave questions of constitutional rights, to wit: In that it does not amend the system of government erected by said Constitution, but completely alters and transforms said system; in that the amendment invests Congress with police powers in the states hitherto exclusively exercised by them, and thus constitutes a revolutionary transformation of the government by reason of the extension of the power of the United States, and a compulsory acceptance by the states of a national police rule to be enforced within their borders; and in that such an amendment is contrary to the spirit and system of the dual form of government erected by the Constitution and instead of being a proper amendment to the Constitution, is destructive of it; and

Prompt Determination
"Whereas, Two successive legislatures of the State of Rhode Island have refused to ratify said eighteenth amendment; and

"Whereas, It is of incalculable benefit alike to the State and the nation, as well as to every citizen, regardless of his individual opinion concerning the subject of prohibition, that there should be a prompt, definite, and conclusive determination by the highest courts of the issues involved, that public sentiment thus directed into orderly channels may patiently await the judicial outcome of these proceedings, and sane submission to legal processes be substituted for dangerous unrest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Attorney-General of the State of Rhode Island be and is hereby authorized and directed, in the name of the State or otherwise, to commence such suits or proceedings, or to take such other steps as may be necessary in the premises for the purpose of securing as promptly as possible a determination of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the question of the constitutionality of the action of Congress in proposing the said eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Alleged I. W. W. Leaders Held
WATERBURY, Connecticut—Superintendent Beach of the local police announced yesterday that he had procured federal warrants on which to hold six alleged I. W. W. leaders, who were among 187 men arrested in the raid here last Sunday night. Among the six men held is Alexander Chernoff of Chicago, said to be national I. W. W. organizer.

NEW IOWA LANGUAGE LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—The lower House of the Legislature has passed a bill providing for the teaching of the English language in the public schools of the State. An amendment to the original bill provides that the law shall not affect religious subjects taught in private and parochial schools.

ECONOMY MAKES
BIG CHICAGO RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The "ordinary" revenue received by the Chicago municipal waterworks for the year 1918 exceeded the "ordinary" running expenses of the Water Department by \$2,003,200.99, according to a statement issued by the office of the Commissioner of Public Works. This showing was made for the year in spite of the increased cost of fuel and the fact that the employees at the plants were paid union wages. It was stated at the commissioner's office, by observing the greatest economy in the conduct of the Water Department.

ALLEGED RADICALS
CAUGHT IN RAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York City police, detectives, federal secret service men, and immigration officials, in a raid on the headquarters of the Union of Russian Peasant Workers of America, arrested some 164 men and women and took them to the Criminal Courts Building for an investigation, which included close questioning into their methods of earning their livelihoods and their views on government in general, and that of the United States in particular.

Among those arrested was Molly Steimer, recently convicted of violation of the Espionage Act, and now out on \$10,000 bail pending decision of a motion for a new trial; also a woman who, it is reported, said that she was a Miss Rappaport, and an anarchist. Department of Justice officials think they have discovered headquarters and ringleaders in a plot to spread Bolshevism through the United States and Canada. It is said that much seditious literature was found, and that active Bolshevik propaganda has been carried on for more than a year. It was also reported that there were no American citizens in the crowd, and few who spoke English. It is thought possible that some, at least, of those arrested, may be deported.

As a result of the raid, three men and one woman were detained yesterday, although 164 had been taken for examination. The woman detained is Molly Steimer, and the men are Marcus Orodovsky, manager of a Russian newspaper called Bread and Freedom; Peter Blanky, secretary of the Union of Russian Peasant Workers of America, and Arthur Ketzes, a printer.

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EDUCATOR'S SALARY \$18,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A salary of \$18,000 a year is to be paid by the Board of Education of the city of Chicago to its new superintendent, Dr. Charles E. Chaskey of Detroit, Michigan, who will come here on Monday to assume his duties as the head of the city's public school system.

Hats



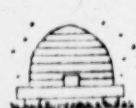
AMONG the new arrivals are Flower-trimmed Hats in small and medium sizes, that are beautifully brilliant or softly rich of color. Priced at 15.00-20.00 to 25.00.

SMART Suit Hats, including unusual turbans, tricorne and small and medium brimmed hats are shown. Also countless new tilted models with the new aigrette, wing, burnt feather, clipped ostrich or Spanish coque trimmings at 15.00-20.00 and 25.00.

OUR showing of extravagant Dress Hats is more complete and more beautiful than ever. Unusual close hats with the newest trimmings of glycerine ostrich and burnt feather effects. Also a number of very dressy models with trimmings of French ostrich in exquisite colorings. Priced at 25.00-38.00 up to 250.00.

Chander & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Wise Bees Save Honey—Wise Folks Save Money



A "Home" Bank
For 50 Years

Whose Message to the People Has Been
"Save More—More in AMOUNT and
More REGULARLY"

Since the incorporation of this bank, fifty years ago, it has been the constant aim of this institution to make it a "Home" bank in every sense of the word.

The interests of depositors have been carefully studied, they have been encouraged to SAVE Regularly and economically, and every effort has been made to make them feel that they are active partners and participants in the development and progress of this institution.

Our FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY occurs March 17. Help us celebrate it! Hunt up your bank book, then send or bring your bank book and one dollar Savings Bank Account you have in contemplation on or before March 17, 1919. Encourage your friends to start a Savings Account.

There is no better or more substantial way to make this Anniversary memorable. Will you help?

The Following Shows Our Growth in DEPOSITS During the Past Fifteen Years:

March 17, 1904 \$9,040,042

March 17, 1914 12,000,000

March 17, 1914 12,000,000

March 17, 1919 25,000,000

Home Savings Bank
Incorporated 1869

75 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Open Daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7, for deposits only.

Our
50th
Anniversary
March
17th

Help Us
Celebrate
Open
An Account

AN AMERICAN LEADER

Beaded Tip

SHOE LACES

"The Tie Cannot Pull Off"

INSIST ON THE GENUINE
with trade mark "Beaded" on wrapper
AT SHOE STORES AND BOOTBLACKS

UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO.
Originators and Sole
Manufacturers
Providence, R. I.

Beaded Tip
MERCEZIZED SHOE LACES

SOLDIERS' LAND ACT TO BE PUSHED

Congress to Be Asked at Its
Next Session to Provide for
Settlements Along the Lines
Proposed in Former Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The fact that both branches of Congress have reported favorably the legislation which, if passed, would have enabled the Department of the Interior to begin immediately on the construction of soldier settlements, has convinced Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, that a similar bill will be passed speedily by Congress later in the year. Accordingly, he is continuing the preliminary work of investigation, as far as the limited funds at his disposal will permit, and is also endeavoring to learn, for the information of Congress, the attitude toward the plan of as many men as can be reached through questionnaires.

Edward T. Taylor, Representative from Colorado, the author of the bill introduced at the last session, says: "I can only say to the House and to the country, and to the many thousands of our splendid boys who will be sorely disappointed by this failure of the House to pass this bill, that I shall offer it again on the opening day of the next session of Congress and push the measure with all the energy I possess, and I sincerely hope and believe that it will be speedily enacted into law. And I also hope that instead of the appropriation being for \$100,000,000 it may be five times that amount, because even then we will not, in proportion to our wealth and resources, be doing nearly as much for our returning soldiers as is being done by Canada, Australia, and all other English-speaking countries. I am not only confident that this measure will be adopted, but I firmly believe it will go down in history as one of the great constructive policies of our country."

Arthur Woods, special assistant to the Secretary of War, has addressed a letter to the mayors of all the principal cities of the country urging their cooperation in measures to safeguard the economic welfare of soldiers who have been discharged from the service. He proposes that as the governors of all the states have requested the discharged men to register their names with the local authorities for the State's permanent historical record, the machinery in this provided cities for securing the names of soldiers for whom employment may be found.

"The discharged soldier is not looking for charity," Mr. Woods says. "Charity is repugnant to him. He wants all the practical advice and guidance that one could reasonably expect of a government agency. He has been away from home for a long while, and he will appreciate the assistance of any friend who will put him in touch with the present status of industrial and commercial activities. He does not want to lose time in aimlessly searching for jobs if there is a central agency which will put him in touch with one. Surely the disposition of the average citizen would be to put a discharged soldier on preferred job lists, but employers must know that a central agency exists through which men may be reached."

Cooperation Pledged

War Department to Aid in Placing
Discharged Soldiers

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Letters were addressed to the mayors of the principal cities yesterday by Arthur Woods, special assistant to the Secretary of War, asking cooperation in efforts to safeguard the economic welfare of soldiers who are returning to reestablish themselves in civil life.

"The opportunity that the War Department has to actively serve the enlisted men," Mr. Woods wrote, "expires; it might be thought, with their separation from the service, fully paid and with a \$60 bonus and transportation to their homes. They go from the service in good health, or if physically disabled, compensated by the system of war risk insurance. While the actual responsibility of the War Department does end here, the moral responsibility does not end until the soldier has been absorbed by normal civil life."

"Feeling this moral obligation as we do, the purpose of the War Department is to coordinate, through my office, the various activities of the federal, state and city governments, as well as those of private organizations, looking to a system which will minimize the injustice and the peril of unemployment of discharged soldiers. The War Department wants to do all it can to supplement and to help local effort."

Mr. Woods expressed the opinion that the vast majority of discharged soldiers returned to their pre-war occupations naturally. He added: "As a business man, I believe that the services of a discharged soldier are an excellent buy for an employer."

BOAT OWNERS DENY STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Contrary to a report from Washington that some of the private boat owners willing to accept the terms of settlement arranged between the Federal Railroad Administration and the harbor strikers, Paul Bonynge, counsel for the private owners, said yesterday afternoon that they were holding their ground. Mr. Bonynge criticized the action of the War and Navy departments in joining in the settlement, saying that the award made by the V. Robert Macy, already rejected by the

WORKERS APPROVE HARVESTER PLAN

Employees in 14 Out of 17 of
the International Plants in
the United States and Can-
ada Indorse Works Councils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The proposal of the International Harvester Company and subsidiary companies to establish "works councils" to bring about closer relations between employees and the management in the 17 American and three Canadian plants of the company, has been approved by the employees of 14 out of 17 of the company's plants in the United States and Canada. "It is founded upon the recognition by the company's directors and officers of the fact that labor is entitled to a voice with the management in shaping conditions under which labor shall work," says a statement issued from the head office of the International Harvester Company here.

The officials of the company state that it is a progressive development of the company's industrial policy which has heretofore found expression in the inauguration of the weekly pay system and the basic eight-hour day and other progressive measures.

**BETTER CONDITIONS
FOR LABOR URGED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That Capital has a general misconception of the strength and extent of the discontent of the workers of the country who have a real basis of grievance which is not merely a matter of hours and wages, was the opinion expressed by Pomeroy Burton of the London Daily Mail, discussing the labor situation at the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation. Declaring that makeshift devices and compromise would no longer suffice, he urged a systematic policy, its cost to be borne by Capital, to raise the standard of living for the workers and to bring about improved relations between employers and employees.

NEW JERSEY STRIKE SETTLEMENT SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—The Public Service Railway Company, on whose lines throughout northern New Jersey a strike has been in progress since Wednesday morning, announced yesterday that it would submit its case to the National War Labor Board at Washington today. The arrangement was made through a conference with William Howard Taft, who said the board would hear the case if notice were given to the men. The company therefore notified the men of its intention, and will submit its case today. The men will be asked to have representatives present to state their side of the case. Trolley service in northern New Jersey was practically tied up yesterday, and there was disorder in several places.

THEATER TICKET MONOPOLY CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Charges that there exists in Boston a monopoly in the business of selling theater tickets, as a result of which the public, in order to obtain good seats, has to pay a high premium, were made yesterday before the legislative committee on Mercantile Affairs. The committee has under consideration a bill which proposes to abolish the ticket agencies and to prevent theaters selling tickets to any but the public. Philip Feinberg, representative from Boston, author of the bill, stated that in one instance he had to pay an agency \$3.75 for a seat which was listed at the theater box office at \$2.20 including war tax.

INDIANA CUTS OUT GERMAN LANGUAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Gov. James P. Goodrich yesterday signed the bill passed by the Legislature eliminating the German language as a required subject for graduation in the commissioned high schools of the State. The law provided that either Latin or German be studied and it was amended to provide that Latin or any other foreign language excepting German should be required for graduation. German still may be taken as an elective subject. This law is in addition to the one taking German out of the elementary grades of the public, private and parochial schools.

WEALTHY LIQUOR MAN SENTENCED TO JAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A sentence of 90 days in jail and a fine of \$100 was given Fred Grey, a wealthy resident of Evanston, Illinois, and president of Hannah & Hogg, wholesale liquor dealers, of Chicago, by Judge A. B. Anderson of the Federal Court in Indianapolis, on Thursday, after Grey had pleaded guilty to a charge of aiding in the transportation of liquor across the Indiana state line into dry territory. The defendant was charged with selling Wolf Marcovich, a prominent Indiana politician, 1900 half pints of whisky, which the buyer took into Indiana. Marcovich was sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$1000. Morris Brennan, who assisted in the shipment, was also sentenced to six months in jail.

SALVATION ARMY FUND DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Salvation Army will start on May 19 a campaign to raise in New England \$2,000,000 for carrying forward its work. The drive of \$200,000 will be needed for new properties in New England to be taken over during the year. The pension fund and national requirements will take \$695,000 of New England's quota. Scandinavian, Finnish and other non-English-speaking branches of the organization in the Northeast are joining in the settlement, district will necessitate an appropriation of \$211,000; while \$216,000 will be needed for social work.

LABOR ASPECT OF A LABOR PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

One of the most remarkable features about the British Labor Party is the complete absence from its ranks of the "politician"; that is, of the man who never having known what it was to "work with his hands," has got up the theory of labor and, being possessed of a persuasive tongue, seeks to represent labor in Parliament and, incidentally, to secure a settled income for a term of years. Practically all the men who today represent labor in the British Parliament are men who have gone through the mill, who have known, by hard practical experience, in most cases by very hard practical experience, the difficulties labor has had to contend with, and the thousand and one hardships which today it is seeking to mitigate or to do away with altogether.

Thus to take the case of the present chairman of the Labor Party, William Adamson, Mr. Adamson, a native of Halbeath, Dunfermline, began work in a coal mine at the age of 11, and by sheer native organizing ability gradually rose in the estimate of his fellows until he became general secretary of the Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan Miners Association, and finally entered Parliament as a member for West Fife, succeeding Mr. Henderson as chairman of the Labor Party in 1917. As to Mr. Henderson, who, although not at present a member of Parliament, may safely be counted upon not to remain long absent from Westminster, he began his industrial career as a molder in the works of Robert Stephenson & Co., at Newcastle, and those who know him best know how little he owes to political influence for his present position, and how much to his practical knowledge of labor in all its phases.

Then there is George Nicoll Barnes, one of the representatives of labor at the Peace Conference, who began work at the age of 11 in a jute mill in Dundee and, speaking in support of the Education Bill, recently, remarked simply that he himself had "never had a chance of getting a school education." The case of James Sexton, the well-known Lancashire labor leader, is equally conclusive. When still quite a child he worked in a Lancashire factory as a half-timer, and went to sea at the age of 13. He has been a dockerman and a sailor and, before he entered Parliament at the last election, he had been a labor member of the Liverpool City Council and a magistrate.

Ben Tillett, who did such yeoman service all through the war, urging the righteousness of the allied cause on his fellow workmen, began his career on board a fishing boat, afterward becoming apprenticed to a shoemaker. Will Thorne, the well-known secretary of the National Union of General Workers, was originally a harber by trade. J. H. Thomas, the organizing secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, began work as an errand boy when nine years old; later, he became an engine cleaner, and rose to be fireman and then engine driver on the Great Western Railway. Then there is, of course, Lieut.-Col. John

GERMAN SECRET WORK BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

EVERETT, Massachusetts—The need of maintaining a constant watch over activities of I. W. W. Bolshevist sympathizers and German propagandists was urged by Thomas J. Boynton, United States District Attorney, in this city recently. He declared that every means must be employed to combat a powerful influence which is at work with the hope of bringing about the overthrow of the United States Government. He continued: "Within two months the head of a news agency called at my office and informed me that he had been offered \$50,000 from German sources if he would publish articles through his agency favorable to German business, with a view to turning the keen edge of resentment of the American people. This is the subtle propaganda that we must combat, and we must never let the Germans regain the commercial control here they enjoyed before the war."

Another feature of the plan, as pointed out by the statement is "that foremen, assistant foremen, or others having power of employment or discharge, cannot vote at employees' elections, nor serve as employee representatives. Every employee representative is guaranteed the fullest independence of action, as such, including the right of direct appeal to the

Employment Service to be reduced. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Substantial reduction in the force of the United States employment service was ordered yesterday by the Secretary of Labor because of the failure of Congress to provide funds to continue the work. Money on hand will run the service, which employed 2200 persons, only until April 1.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets
BOSTON



Suits

Finely tailored, superior fabrics, proper modes, fair prices. These are characteristics of the Meyer Jonasson attire.

Women's Models

\$35 to \$125

Misses' Styles

\$29.75 to \$95

Capes and Wraps

Correct fashion has approved of Capes for Spring Wear

\$18.75 to \$110.00

New Furs

For Spring and Summer. Useful and attractive designs.

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

LABOR ASPECT OF A LABOR PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Further provision is made in the plan as outlined in the company's statement that "if the works council cannot agree upon a question, it shall be referred directly to the president, and if he is unable promptly to present a settlement satisfactory to the employee representative, he may either put it before a general council or it may be referred, by mutual consent, to disintegrated arbitration. If the president and the employee representatives of the works council or general council are unable to agree on an arbitrator, each side shall select an arbitrator, and if these two are unable to agree, they may appoint and call in a third arbitrator, and the decision of a majority shall be conclusive. Findings reached by a general council or by arbitration are to be binding upon all concerned."

Formation of Council

The general council is to be formed in the following manner: "The president of the company shall issue a notice designating the several works which he deems jointly interested. Thereupon the employee representatives in the works council at each of the works designated shall select two or more of their own number to act as members of the general council. There shall be one such member of the general council for each 1000 employees or major fraction thereof, except that no works shall have less than two representatives in the general council."

"It is expressly provided that there shall be no discrimination against any employee because of race, sex, political, or religious affiliations, or membership in any labor or other organization. The company agrees to provide, at its own expense, suitable meeting places for works councils or sub-committees, and to pay regular wages to employees absent from work as representatives or witnesses in the work councils. It also undertakes to pay reasonable travel and maintenance expenses of employees serving on general councils."

CONNECTICUT AND ITS TROLLEY LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—The proposal that the Bridgeport division of the Connecticut Trolley Company be isolated from the other lines in the State and be operated on a five-cent basis will probably be acted upon soon. The recommendation is made by the City Traffic Commission, which has declared the six-cent fare useless.

The five-cent fare is recommended to combat the so-called "jitney peril." Five hundred jitney busses on the Barnum Avenue and State Street line, which accommodates factory workers, and 175 public service cars on the Stratford Avenue and Ash Creek line forms the biggest problem to the trolley corporation. Adequate jitney restrictions are urged by the traffic commission. The suggestion that 50 "one man" cars be utilized on local lines is declared feasible, and it is so recommended.

NEW YORK, New York—Enrico Caruso will pay an income tax of \$153,933.70 for 1918. He visited the collector's office on Wednesday and presented a check for \$38,483.42, one-fourth of the total amount.

SMALL PACKERS TO POOL INTERESTS

First of Three Organizations to
Be Formed Includes Thirty
Firms—Aim Is to Gain Trade
With Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Three separate organizations of small packers under the Webb-Pomeroy Act, for the purpose of pooling their interests in gaining foreign trade, are likely to result from the meeting that was held in Chicago recently, it was stated yesterday by Charles E. Herrick, secretary of the Brennan Packing Company of Chicago, who was chairman of the meeting, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The various organizations will be based on geographical location and the goods they handle, Mr. Herrick stated.

The first organization that has been announced is that headed by I. Powers of the Home Packing Company of Terre Haute, Indiana. This organization is made up of 30 packers. It is announced that offices of the organization will be opened at once in New York City and a representative will be sent to Europe.

There will be some differences of opinion among the packers who gathered in Chicago at the meeting which was called by F. S. Snyder, head of the meat division of the United States Food Administration. Some of the packers wanted to organize on a basis of stock subscriptions of \$5000 or more for each company, and others did not want to advance any more money than was needed for expenses. This was another thing that caused the division.

Mr. Herrick said that some of the packers felt that there should be good backing behind the organizations. The first plan of organizing in one large group was not practical, Mr. Herrick stated, as it was found that the groups must be formed with some consideration of the goods that each packer in the combine handled, in order not to have a conflict of interests. The matter of location must also be taken into consideration, he said, as hogs in the East may be quoted a cent higher than in the West and to pool the interest of all in one organization would be somewhat difficult on that account.

The Brennan Packing Company will not enter any of the three organizations, it was stated by Mr. Herrick, and it is understood that some of the larger independent packers that have been doing an export business will not do so. The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed that another group of packers may be formed at Detroit, Michigan, and that it is also probable that a group of extreme western packers will form an organization.

SINGER'S BIG INCOME TAX

NEW YORK, New York—Enrico Caruso will pay an income tax of \$153,933.70 for 1918. He visited the collector's office on Wednesday and presented a check for \$38,483.42, one-fourth of the total amount.

The COLLEGE
\$8.00

Your ankle will notice how snugly this oxford always fits. Your eye will delight every day in that long, slender vamp, and trim heel. And what a satisfaction your bargain-sense will take in an oxford that wears, holds its girlish lines and always looks smart. Quality to a moral certainty in Walk-Over Shoes, also many lasts, fitting perfectly your arch.

Walk-Over SHOES

Walk-Over Shoes Are Sold in Leading Cities Throughout the Country

A. H. Howe & Sons

WALK-OVER SHOPS
170 Tremont Street—BOSTON—378 Washington Street
2359 Washington Street, Roxbury

MANDATORY RULE FOR THE PACIFIC

Hon. W. Pember Reeves Says Public Opinion in Australasia Is Unanimous in Desire to Rid the Pacific of Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor called upon the Hon. William Pember Reeves, in order to ascertain his views on one of the uppermost questions before the Peace Conference, viz.: the fate of the former German colonies. Mr. Pember Reeves holds a unique record. He has been director of the London School of Economics since 1908, and is also a member of the senate of the University of London, and dean of the faculty of economics and political science. He is chairman of the Anglo-Hellenic League and is a Ph. D. Athens. Mr. Reeves received his education in New Zealand, his native land, and was afterward called to the bar. For some time he was editor of The Canterbury Times. He sat in the New Zealand Parliament for 10 years, and became Minister of Education, Labor, and Justice. In 1895 he resigned in order to represent the colony in London as agent-general, and later high commissioner. This office he held for 13 years, when he assumed his present important office. Mr. Pember Reeves, notwithstanding his numerous official activities, is the author of "State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand" and other works of primary importance.

An Early League Advocate

Although Mr. Reeves is no longer officially identified with New Zealand, he holds an office of no small commercial importance in connection with the Dominion, being chairman for the National Bank of New Zealand. He desired it to be recorded that his views as propounded to The Christian Science Monitor representative were purely his own, and did not represent those of anyone but himself. They do not, however, lose anything thereby. Mr. Reeves, it is interesting to mention, no less than 21 years ago, in a public address, advocated similar views to those now being discussed on the subject of the League of Nations. There is no doubt whatever, he said, that public opinion in New Zealand and Australia was unanimous in its desire to rid the Pacific dependencies of Germany. He would not call them colonies. They had been ports and plantations, held for the purpose of developing trade, mostly tropical products developed by colored labor. Australia and New Zealand were colonies in the true sense. They had made up their mind that Germany should never again have foothold in the Pacific. With her aggressive, treacherous, restless policy, Germany had made it impossible for her neighbors to feel any sense of comfort or security in the small ocean-sprinkling dependencies of the Pacific. It is not a mere desire on the part of New Zealand and Australia to possess these islands, for it is well known that the French hold a considerable number of islands in the Pacific from New Caledonia to the Marquesas. No discomfort has resulted, because the French are good neighbors, so the English colonies do not resent their presence. Once guarantee the disappearance of Germany from the Pacific, declared Mr. Reeves, and the main desire of the colonists is met.

As regards the mandatory theory, he continued, it differs from condominium. Administration is to be in the hands of one government, and I do not believe that if the administration is fairly satisfactory, a League of Nations will be at all anxious to worry the administering power. The League of Nations, asserted Mr. Reeves, is a very big thing. It is a gigantic body that will not be easy to set in motion swiftly, and it will not want to spend its time in inflicting petty annoyances on the administrators of its own members. After all, Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand will be members of the League of Nations, and it will not, therefore, be in a hurry to bully the greatest of its own members. Great Britain will not see Australia and New Zealand worried or harassed. The notion that every planter, trader, or missionary who thinks he has a grievance, or has a complaint to make against the Governor of Samoa, or New Guinea, will go off to the League of Nations, and set machinery in motion to persecute the Governor, is sheer nonsense.

The League and the Pacific

The League of Nations, Mr. Reeves understands, would not dream of interfering except in the event of some gigantic scandal such as arose in the Congo Free State. Anything of that sort in the South Pacific is morally impossible. The officials of the Australian and New Zealand governments will make it their first business to protect the native races there. Any squabbles they have are much more likely to be started by some rapacious trader, than by natives like those of Samoa. "It may therefore be understood," he declared, "that I am not afraid of the mandatory system, because there is all the difference between administration between one power and a condominium. He admitted that it would be experimental. If it bred annoyances, uncertainty, and unrest, it would have to be either reformed or done away with; but he did not see why it should. The colonial officials would be capable men, quite able to put their foot down on any petty intrigues by any interested or other individuals. It would be an experiment, but an experiment well worth trying.

Mr. Reeves saw no reason why the power which administered the islands under discussion should not administer their tariff just as America

frames that of Hawaii, New Zealand that of Cook Island, or Australia that of New Guinea—in fact he was in favor of giving the power full authority. He said that an insular utopian scheme was not the aim of those concerned; but rather a peaceful plan and a decent, practical system should be carried into effect under which every chance should be given to the natives of fair treatment and protection. The natives should be educated slowly, not as slaves, but as free men. In the utterly unlikely event of a power grossly abusing its mandate, the right of appeal to the greatest authority in the world, the League of Nations, should be given.

A Guarantee of Efficiency

Mr. Reeves' own belief is that if these islands were once handed to Australia or New Zealand, their existence would virtually be forgotten. He was perfectly confident that either colony would look after them efficiently with the aid of enlightened and capable officials. There was no desire that the natives should be dragooned and enslaved. The standard of education of Australians and New Zealanders was high. Their legislation was humane, and to put it at its lowest estimate, there would be nothing to gain by oppressing the natives. Australians and New Zealanders were not barbarous adventures, but reading, thinking people, recognizing a definite standard of humanity. Their laws showed that, and their statistics of crime were low. He had absolute confidence in them as mandarins. Some one has said, "Happy is the country that has no history." Mr. Reeves would say, "Happy is the dependency that has no history."

Asked to state his views on the Japanese in the Pacific, Mr. Reeves said that he did not think the Japanese would be welcomed south of the equator, but that they showed no desire to come. In fact, they had limited their proposals to the north of the equator, which, in his opinion, were not unreasonable. They would be on trial before the western world, and they would be anxious to show that they could govern a group of islands as wisely as the British or French. The Japanese, said Mr. Reeves, are a proud people, and will take pride in showing Europe they can do as well as Europeans in the administration of dependencies, and that they have no desire to come into collision with Australia and New Zealand or any other part of the British Empire.

They were very anxious to retain the friendship of the British Empire, and likely always to want to retain such friendship for several weighty political reasons. He had always watched with sympathy the progress of Japan, and he hoped it would continue. They were not recklessly aggressive like the German, and only disposed to push and assert themselves in a limited area in Eastern Asia, which did not clash with Australia. He believed confidently that Japan would give no cause for apprehension in the South Pacific.

BISHOP AND SERBIAN UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—A reception was recently held at the Grafton Galleries in celebration of the emancipation of Serbia, and of the union of the Serbo-Croat-Slovene people. His Excellency, the Serbian Minister, M. Jovanovitch, was present with Mme. Jovanovitch; and among a numerous gathering were M. Caclamano, the Greek Minister; Sir Cecil Hertslet, the former Consul-General at Antwerp; Lady Young, Lady Swathling, and Capt. W. H. Williams, secretary of the Welsh-Serbian Relief Fund. Serbian dances in costume were given by pupils of the Bergman Osterberg School of Physical Culture. The Bishop of London referred at some length to the work that had been done for Serbia by the various relief funds, the British Red Cross, the Serbian Red Cross, and the Scottish Women's Hospital. Five years ago, he said, most of those present knew very little about Serbia. In the case of Serbia the old saying had come true. "The blood of martyrs is the seed of the church." Out of 50,000 Serbians taken prisoners by the Bulgarians, only 20,000 were found alive. Those who were responsible for the crimes that had been committed should be punished. The League of Nations, greatly as he hoped to see it, was a baseless dream until they carried out the primary duty of punishing the wrongdoers. The desert land of Serbia had got to be restored to its former happy state.

NATIONAL UNION OF FRANCE'S SOLDIERS

The Union Nationale des Combattants Is Constructive and Patriotic in Its Objects

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—The Bolsheviks may do their very worst to propagate their theories in France; they will find themselves confronted by many national leagues and associations, the last of which, but by no means the least, is that of the Union Nationale des Combattants, which is the federation of the poilus of France. The guiding spirit of this union is essentially constructive, and it will doubtless prove one of the strongest adversaries with which Bolshevism will have to contend should it strive to permeate France.

A Voice in the Nation

The U. N. C. is an association founded on the Union Sacrée. Its organizers consider that the fine union which existed between the soldiers fighting for the liberation of their country should continue to exist after the war. The U. N. C. also believes that those who, by their sacrifices, insured the victory, should have the right to have a voice in the direction of the nation. In order to do this, all distinctions of religion, political convictions, or of class must be abolished, and the members of this union will consist only of Frenchmen, united by the same love of their country, for which they have fought and suffered.

The U. N. C. has organized a committee which is particularly representative of the national spirit which dominates it. Thus the name of Cardinal Amette is found side by side with that of the Grand Rabbi Lévy and of Pastor Couve, head of the French Protestant Church. M. Maurice Barrès, M. Louis Barthou, M. Millerand, Abbé Wetterlé, M. Léon Bourgeois, M. Charles Chenu, General Pau, etc., are also members of the committee. This grouping together of the most eminent representatives of the different sections of French thought is a good answer to those who fondly believe that, with the coming of peace, dissimilarity will again reign supreme in France. Not only is France victorious, but she has won that great victory over self which will in a large measure compensate her for the sacrifices she was called upon to make during the war.

Amongst the first tasks the U. N. C. has set itself to accomplish—with that martial spirit which caused its members a very few months ago to take the most impregnable positions by assault whilst singing the now famous chanson de route, "La Marseillaise"—the following are the most significant: 1. The Union Nationale des Combattants wishes to preserve for the good of the country and for the benefit of its adherents, those bonds of true comradeship which have been created by the present war, by the grouping of all the fighters who took part in it, into one large association. 2. The U. N. C. is resolved to serve, by all the means in its power, the moral, social, and material interests of its members, and it will strive to perpetuate the deeds of those fighters who gave their all for the country by keeping green their memory through out France, in her colonies, in the allied nations, and amongst all her friends.

A Vast Organization

Moreover, the U. N. C. intends to develop into a vast organization composed of different sections, which will comprise a propaganda branch to include patriotic and religious ceremonies, a branch for the reeducation of disabled soldiers, a juridical branch. A special section will be concerned to what will be called social service, which will occupy itself with the protection of large families and with all professional, urban, and rural organizations. Moreover, the social service will comprise a special fund for the acquisition of tools and agricultural implements; and a fund devoted to loans, which will help many to make a fresh start in life.

The headquarters of these branches will be situated at 13, Rue Lafayette, Paris, and each will have corresponding organizations in the provinces, as well as in the French colonies and in allied countries. The U. N. C. accepts as members only those officers and soldiers who took an active part in the war, as well as the Red Cross nurses who belonged to field hospitals.

But the U. N. C. extends the right of membership to the near relations of any officer or soldier who fell on active service.

It is probable that most of the already existing military federations or associations will gradually join the U. N. C., which will present the unique advantage of being a large organization conceived in the spirit which can best sustain and promote the most vital interests of the French nation.

STRAIGHT TALKING BY BANK CHAIRMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Mr. Goodenough, presiding at a meeting of Barclay's Bank, said that prompt return to peace production with a far greater output and an extension of foreign trade were the vital necessities of the moment. For this, conditions favorable to an increased output coincident with a reduced cost of production must be created and by energy and commercial insight and ability existing markets must be developed and new markets created. British export trade would always be a vital necessity.

"We must also," Mr. Goodenough added, "have such profits from our industry and trade so that besides buying what we require, we may have a margin for ourselves, and profits will provide, through taxation, the interest and sinking fund on our national debt. It is in order to organize the resources of the country for cheap production and facilities for trade so as to reduce costs without reduction of real wages or of profits that the combinations in industrial and financial institutions are now taking place. Apart from the profits of the soil, the profits which, more than any other, benefit the community as a whole, are derived from foreign trade. Although we may individually grow richer or poorer through our internal or domestic transactions, or by shifting the burden of debt from one to another according to his or her ability to pay, the balance of the external indebtedness of the community as a whole can only be reduced by profitable sales in foreign markets.

"It is also essential that conditions both as regards cost of production and labor should be such as to enable profit to be made, because if wages reach the point where they eat up all profits, the funds available for direct taxation on its present basis will disappear, and with it the trade on which the profits are earned and, in consequence, the livelihood of the people employed in that trade.

"The greater the volume of production the larger will be the proportion of actual commodities which will fall to each individual. On the other hand, any reduction in production, whether caused by inability to sell profitably or by the willful limitation of output, affects alike the poor and the rich, the employer and the employee.

THE PITWOOD ORDER, 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The controller of timber supplies has issued the following notice: Pursuant to Paragraph 3 of the Pitwood Order, 1918, notice is given that as of and from Feb. 17, 1919, the maximum prices at which pitwood imported from outside the United Kingdom may be bought or sold or offered for sale or purchase in the United Kingdom shall be as follows: (1) Pitprops cut to lengths delivered on rail at mine sidings or, failing rail connection, at mine premises: 3½ inches, 33s. per 100 lineal feet; 4 inches, 42s. 6d. per 100 lineal feet; 4½ inches, 50s. 9d. per 100 lineal feet; 5 inches, 60s. per 100 lineal feet; 5½ inches, 73s. 6d. per 100 lineal feet; 6 inches, 88s. per 100 lineal feet; 6½ inches, 105s. 6d. per 100 lineal feet; 7 inches, 120s. per 100 lineal feet. Terms 2½ per cent discount on usual monthly account. (2) Pitwood imported from France, Portugal, or Spain, delivered ex ship at South Wales ports, 60s. per ton for hardwood and 65s. per ton for softwood.

RUHLEBEN EXHIBITS IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Recently there has been on view at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, an exhibition of work achieved by British civilians who were imprisoned at Ruhleben during the period of the war. This work includes paintings, etchings, posters, beaten silver work, bookbinding, horticultural work, models of ships, and so forth.

To take things in their proper order, the first exhibit to be investigated should be the wonderful model of the camp, which was made by one of the prisoners, Nico Jungman, and which gives one a fundamental idea of the conditions of life at this prison camp and enables one to appreciate the spirit which made it possible for these various works to be produced.

The camp was pitched on the side of a race-course, and the prisoners at first were kept in what had formerly been stables for the horses. Three hundred and sixty men were herded in the space provided for 27 horses, so the accommodation was somewhat cramped. The prisoners were obliged to sleep on the floors, actually touching one another. This state of affairs was rectified later, owing to a protest from the prisoners, by the erection of several more huts. At either end of the hut was one washing basin, so it may be imagined that there was somewhat of a rush in the early mornings to enable 360 men to perform their ablutions in three-quarters of an hour, which was all the time allowed for this purpose.

Hut No. VI (on the plan) was condemned as unfit for human habitation, and was afterward turned into a schoolroom, where the prisoners were taught various arts and crafts, and lectures were given on different subjects mainly under the auspices of the Board of Education in England, though the Americans also helped a great deal in this good work. Hut No. XIV was the punishment hut where sentences of solitary confinement were carried out. These sentences varied from a few days to three or four weeks, and were inflicted for quite trivial offenses, such as having lights after "Lights Out." There is a little barred wire enclosure, on the further side of this hut, which was the very limited space provided for exercise. Another restriction that was much felt while undergoing solitary confinement was the limitation of diet to the strictly military ration, which consisted solely of potatoes.

A Theater and Library

Of the three grand stands, half of "D" was a reference library where technical books could be obtained, dealing with the subjects of various lectures, these books being supplied by the Board of Education. The second grand stand was the theater where several fine performances were given by the amateur company of talented artists who were to be found among the captives. Part of this stand was a fiction library. The third grand stand was used partly as an open-air lecture room. Stand A on the plan was the refreshment house in peace time. At first some of the prisoners were confined there, but the position was so bleak and exposed that this arrangement was altered later, and it was used again in its old capacity.

In accordance with the invariable custom that prevails wherever a British subject sets foot—a custom which has been particularly noticeable among the Tommies at the front in this war—various parts of the camp were named after well-known and dearly loved London thoroughfares. Thus a small square which boasted a tall lamp-post was named Trafalgar Square, the tall lamp-post presumably conjuring up

visions of the towering Nelson Column; the path leading past the Y. M. C. A. hut and canteen, where all the camp shopping was done, was called Bond Street; and the archway leading from the old camp to the newer portion, just by the Guardroom, was Marble Arch.

It was not long before the prisoners took affairs into their own hands as far as possible, and made several improvements in their condition. One of the greatest additions to their comfort was the installation of a boiler house, which was entirely paid for by the prisoners themselves. By means of this they obtained a constant supply of boiling water which enabled them to have hot drinks, soups, etc., as well as hot water for washing purposes. After a little time they rented half the race-course and turned it into a sports club where they played tennis, cricket, golf, football and hockey. The space being rather limited for all these games, their exponents had to take turns and only occupy the field for a certain length of time. In spite of these handicaps, tournaments were held and championships played out, which were attended with as much excitement as any international event could be! After a great deal of negotiation, the second half of the race-course was rented from the owners, and this was turned into a vegetable garden, and the camp supplied with fresh vegetables.

A post office staff was formed for dealing with the many parcels which came from home, and on which the prisoners mainly depended for their food. Lists of the names of the fortunate recipients were posted up each day on the central boiler house, and needless to say, were eagerly scanned. Other activities were a very large orchestra, a madrigal choir, a fencing school, and a theatrical company. Promenade concerts, arts and crafts exhibitions, and a great many dramatic performances were given, which were all helpful in bringing variety into the monotonous existence, and which tended to enliven the spirits of the men.

"The Chocolate Lady"

Among other curious exhibits were two pictures called, respectively, "The Chocolate Lady" and "The Savoury Duck." The faces were painted in— one being an Anglo-Saxon and the other an Eastern type of beauty; the costume of the former was composed of bits of colored paper taken from the top of various chocolate boxes, Cadbury's trade-mark of a golden shamrock giving quite the finishing touch to a beautiful Parisian "confection," while the latter lady was garbed in Eastern draperies of varied hues which, when examined closely, resolved themselves into portions of the colored labels from the tops of tinned goods, the title of the picture revealing itself in the folds of the skirt.

The artists among the prisoners must have been very busy, judging from the exhibition of their pictures, most of which naturally dealt with life in the camp, depicting various daily incidents. Portraits of one another were also prominent, perhaps the best of these being that of Nico Jungman by himself. There is a glass case of books which have all been bound by the prisoners, some in sackings, some in rats' skins, and others in bits of carpet. Perhaps the most curious is one bound in an old kid glove! Another case holds the beaten silver work, pendants, buckles, etc., all excellently finished, while yet another contains leather goods, such as purses, cases for notes, etc., many of these being bound in rats' skins. In another part of the hall are the models of ships, which are most accurately finished, and are mostly the work of the sailors, of whom there were a good many among the prisoners.

One stall consists of articles which had been presented by various donors

to sell on behalf of those former prisoners who had lost their means of livelihood through the war. Prominent among these are several large, beautiful, white ostrich feathers given by the Queen, which are sure to find a ready sale. On a table opposite are laid out books that had been written by former prisoners, and the original copies of the Ruhleben magazine are obtainable here. Placarded on the walls round about are some of the posters which had advertised the different dramatic performances, some of them being distinctly humorous, while others are real works of art.

Perhaps the part of the exhibition which brings home to the general public most vividly what the prisoners went through is the wonderful wax-work representation of one of the horse boxes in which the prisoners were confined, kindly contributed by Mr. Tussaud. Lifelike figures with unkempt hair are seated on chairs and bunks ranged round two sides, somewhat like those of a ship's cabin, some playing games at a small table, others reading, mending clothes, writing letters home, or just meditating. Along the third side runs a shelf with tins of food piled on top of one another. The whole scene gives one a sense of being overcrowded, of cramped confinement, and it is a relief to turn and see so many former prisoners walking about among the crowd, free and well, and to know that in all probability they will never have to go through such hardships again. These former prisoners are distinguished by a band on the left arm, and a red ribbon in the buttonhole, and they are always most ready to give any information about any part of the exhibition.

The Uncowed Briton

Having been round this exhibition and seen all the various exhibits, each one showing the amount of care that has been expended on it, one cannot but feel a great admiration for that spirit among the British which rises superior to circumstances and refuses to be cowed and crushed, no matter what the outward condition may be. This spirit is excellently described in the concluding paragraph of the Souvenir Album, on sale at the exhibition, which was written by one of the prisoners, and is as follows:

"The Ruhleben Exhibition is designed to show to England some of the products of British minds in such a place at such a time. It is a humble offering. The ships' models, paintings, and arts and craft work were not designed for exhibition, but were produced in the corners of the stable yard of a German prison camp. Perhaps they will tell something of Ruhleben and its spirit which turned a spot which was a hades with the turmoil of an inferno into a purgatory with closely guarded door. For that spirit is not unknown at home. It is to follow unwaveringly the path of a deep stimulus; to make of nothingness a state, of a sandy tract a flowering mead; to meet a problem and solve it; to counter political intrigue with sincerity of heart; to feel the efficiency of art and produce it; to stand steadfastly by one's King, one's government, one's country, one's friends; to be found of full measure, pressed down and running over; in a word, to live."

ITALIAN AERONAUTIC SYNDICATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

ROME, Italy.—Sixty-four of the firms associated with the syndicate of Italian aeronautic industry, representing a capital of more than 1,000,000,000 lire, have decided to admit to the syndicate industrial and commercial firms of the Moderne Locomotion Mechanique. This decision will permit of the grouping of all the industrial and commercial strength of the same branch in a national protective association consisting of a considerable portion of Italian labor.



The waist-seam models

BUYERS of these models are enthusiastic about them. We can tell you, confidentially, it's going to be the youthful style for men this season; puts a little military touch to the thing that makes quite a hit with the men "coming back," as well as the fellows who stayed.

Hart Schaffner & Marx styles

They know how to do it; they are among the best style designers in the country; there are new ideas in pockets, in lapels and in various other features.

A special offering today are our Waist-Seam Suits, single and double breasted, made from Hart Schaffner & Marx surplus woollens, the kind that should sell at \$40, \$45, \$50

\$35

"A hit of the town"

Boylston at Washington Street

The Continental

Franklin at Washington Street

TWO CONVENIENT CORNERS—BOSTON

KNOX Seasonalities

for Women
SMART, practical sailor of Sennit Straw.
Shown in black, navy, brown and purple.

EIGHT DOLLARS

Also showing a very smart model in a woman's individual sport coat—can be worn separately or with skirt to harmonize.

COATS, SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS TO NINETY-FIVE
SKIRTS, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS TO FORTY

Sport suits in Homespuns and Tweeds, especially adapted to golf, and other out-of-door occasions.

SEVENTY DOLLARS TO ONE HUNDRED
Silk and Linen Blouses
SIXTEEN-FIFTY TO THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS

KNOX HAT COMPANY

Incorporated

452 FIFTH AVENUE AT 40TH STREET

196 FIFTH AVENUE AT 23RD STREET

NEW YORK

161 BROADWAY SINGER BUILDING

LOOKING FOR GOLD IN MERCURY

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Madrid

MADRID, Spain—What is regarded as a vastly important discovery, in Spain at all events, in responsible research, commercial, and other circles, has just been made, as the result of which the parts of the nation that feel concerned in such things, begin to take a new and patriotic interest in the quicksilver mines of Almaden, regarded as the richest in the world, and now apparently to become richer still, while others of more modest and personal pretensions are being newly attracted to their own barometers and the possible exploitation of the works therein. For the reported discovery, of which an explanation has been tendered, and about which a long report has been made, to the most advanced society dealing with such matters in Spain, is that mercury is not really a simple chemical element as has been supposed, and as it is denominated in the textbooks with all the elemental dignity of "H₂," but is in reality a chemical compound consisting of sulphurous anhydride and gold.

The Spanish chemist in his laboratory has now, so it is said, discovered a little ruse of nature, and is about to take advantage of it to the extent of extracting the gold, and taking possession of it, in spite of all the subtle protection by disguise of the sulphurous anhydride, and this chemist, with Almaden in his mind, speaks of the interest that the subject must have for the Spanish state, murmurs that he is the only man who knows the real value of those mines of Almaden now, and seems to lament that, when the value of what he has discovered is proved, the public attention will be fixed more upon the political and financial aspects of the business than the wonder and splendor of the discovery.

Nitrates From the Air

Let it be said that various classes in Spain are apparently taking the subject very seriously. It may be remembered that some time ago, as was mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor, a section of the people was attracted by the reported possibilities of enhancing the national and individual wealth and solving many important problems by the simple process of extracting nitrates from the Spanish air and doing a great trade in them in anticipation of the Chilean supplies giving out. This idea seemed especially attractive at a time when the necessity of greater national production, and exploitation of national resources, was demanded by the circumstances of the time, and it was urged that the coal seams must be worked far more than previously—a troublesome and dirty business. However, though the nitrate scheme was fully explained, and to the uninformed seemed feasible, the new gold-mercury discovery appears to come to be more chemically definite and real, and more important is attached to it. One finds a most serious weekly review headed "Mercury is a chemical compound—A Great Spanish Discovery."

The discoverer in question is a young man named German Botella. This Señor Botella has not had the advantage or disadvantage, as some are now saying on his behalf—of passing through the schools of natural science or the universities, but has lived a lonely life of intense study, application, and experimental research at Alicante. Some time ago he began to suspect that mercury was a compound, and after discovering the truth and at length separating some of the gold from this compound, he actually, so it is stated, sold the gold so extracted to a jeweler in Alicante. That was two years ago, and since then he has been engaged modestly and silently in perfecting his discovery. A few days back he submitted a report upon his proceedings to the Royal Academy of Exact, Physical, and Natural Sciences.

Discoverer's 18 Points

In this report, Señor Botella, after a capable handling of many points of the utmost interest, submitted 18 conclusions. The first was that mercury was not a chemical element, because it contained a liquid of less density than the rest which could be clearly seen on its periphery. The second conclusion was that the liquid might be separated from the mercury by an instantaneous process; the third that the liquid which the mercury contained on its periphery was a chemical equivalent, the fourth that the chemical equivalent that the mercury contained was sulphurous anhydride in liquid state; the fifth that it was possible to separate the sulphurous anhydride that the mercury contained, establishing a current of Hertzian waves which converted it into a radio-conductor or connector; the sixth that the

physical state of the mercury was that of a conductor or radio-conductor; the seventh that the liquid which the mercury contained on its periphery determined the electrical equivalent or intensity of a current of Hertzian waves.

Now comes the eighth conclusion which, it is stated, is the result of the previous seven and which is that, firstly, the volt is transformed into an ampere, instantly establishing a current of Hertzian waves of great amplitude, with reduction of the voltage; and secondly that volts that pass through the mercury are transformed to amperes, while the liquid remains on the periphery of the metal. The ninth conclusion is that when all the liquid on the periphery is separated from the mercury a yellow and perfectly ductile metal appears—gold.

From this grand conclusion halfway through his list of 18, Señor Botella proceeds to state for his tenth that the atomic unit may be converted into electrons without losing its chemical individuality; the eleventh conclusion is that the electron has its origin in the atomic unit; the twelfth that elements are made up of electrons; the thirteenth that solid metals may be transformed into permanent liquids; the fourteenth that a metal in the liquid state is a radio-active body; the fifteenth that some electrons differ from others in the time of accomplishing the oscillatory movements they possess; the sixteenth that there exist as many varieties of electrons as elements; the seventeenth that the electrons seek an affinity when they are free and separate themselves when their movements are stopped; and eighteenth that the atomic structure of electricity is the atomic structure of radium.

As technicalities play such a large part in the brief statement of these conclusions, it has been considered best in such a purely technical affair to present here an exact and literal translation of them.

Mercury a Compound

Señor Botella in addition, remarks that so far, he has not the advantage of the opinion of any experts upon the discovery he claims to have made, and hints at the glimpse of the great practical results, above all in the political and financial spheres, that may occur from the decomposition of mercury in the matter he has described. In these notes Señor Botella insists again that mercury is not an element as had been believed, since he had been able to determine with absolute precision that it contained a liquid of very small density which had turned out to be sulphurous anhydride. It is undoubtedly, he says, this liquid that liberates the gold when the mercury is decomposed by some sort of chemical reaction. The most special consideration in this determination is that mercury is a chemical compound, and experimentally demonstrated fact. Two different bodies are obtained that are in no way opposed to the fundamentals of physics and chemistry. There is decomposed a body which hitherto has been regarded as elementary, by establishing a current of Hertzian waves in certain conditions.

The inventor says it would be too difficult for him to explain the matter beyond this broad and elementary stage, so as to be intelligible to any student to the average reader, but he proposes to make extensive communications upon the subject to the press and in lectures. He says, however, that what they ascertain in regard to mercury will lead them to inquiries upon other elements. Nobody could any longer say that mercury was an element, when he showed every time in what was called a Crookes tube that vapors appeared which had all the characteristic reactions of sulphurous anhydride. Those who considered the matter should understand that he had realized the fundamentals which satisfied him of this truth, and that he had confirmed his deductions. He hoped that those who examined the matter in the future would have the requisite knowledge. For himself he should go on working in his laboratory at Alicante. He repeated that the mines of Almaden were the most important in the world, and he was the only man who could prove their real importance.

PIONEER NAVAL PARTY TO GO TO CAMBRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—Khaki and cap and gown have mingled unceasingly since 1914 in the life of Cambridge, and now the blue of the senior service is to be added, and a great welcome is being given to the navy education party by both university and town. This is especially fitting, for it is the first time in history that Cambridge has felt the touch of the navy within her bounds. And not only is Cambridge eagerly receiving this fresh addition to her already varied life, but the Grand Fleet is watching—with deeply expectant in-

terest—the result of the five or six months' stay of this pioneer party of young officers at the ancient university.

Capt. E. J. A. Fullerton, D. S. O., R. N., the officer in command, when giving The Christian Science Monitor representative some details of the scheme, said that the 400 young officers under him were anticipating their time at Cambridge with the keenest enthusiasm and pleasure, and that all were most appreciative of the kindly and practical interest that has been taken in their coming, and he was very hopeful that the counter-play of the navy spirit with that of the university, and the mutual exchange of ideas that must result from the association of the naval officers and the university men in work and recreation would be fraught with great and far-reaching possibilities.

Though under naval discipline, the officers will become for the time being an integral part of the university, being quartered in the colleges and luncheon and dining in hall, and though a good deal of their instruction will be separate and specialized, yet they will share in the games, rowing, and other recreations, with the undergraduates, thus it is hoped absorbing the best traditions of the colleges where they find themselves for the time.

The officers who are to inaugurate this new departure in naval training are those who were cadets at Dartmouth and Keyham in 1914, who were then mobilized and sent to sea, where they have been scattered in the various areas ever since. Their education was thus rudely interrupted by the strenuous training of war conditions, and it is to restore, "rebuild and repair, the ordered fabric of theory in mathematics and science upon which the technical knowledge that every naval officer must possess can alone be firmly placed," to quote the official description, that they are now coming to Cambridge.

Lectures and laboratory practice, specially designed, will be given by naval instructors and engineer officers, in marine engineering, mathematics, and navigation, while the Cambridge staff will be responsible for the instruction at the engineering and Cavendish laboratories. Freedom of selection will be allowed in the choice of special lectures and classes arranged by college and university professors on such subjects as chemistry, anatomy, naval and modern history, English literature, geography, anthropology, and modern languages.

Eighty officers will be quartered at Trinity College, 20 at Macdalen, 74 at Caius, 12 at Christ's, 40 at Pembroke, 30 at Peterhouse, 30 at Queen's, 24 at King's, 19 at Trinity Hall, 51 at Emmanuel, and 19 at Downing. Each group of two or three colleges will be in charge of a commander, and there will also be instructors and other members of the staff.

PROBLEM OF RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"There is no moment of history known to us more interesting than the present," said Sir Henry Newbolt in an address given recently at King's College. "It is interesting to the student of history for this reason. It is not the first time, but the second, within recent memory, that the whole world of Europe and civilization has been thrown into the melting pot; pulled to the ground and rebuilt by workmen who were conscious of the task which lay before them." The first time, said Sir Henry, was in 1815, just after the Battle of Waterloo. The rebuilding then was done on the wrong lines. It was done on the lines of pure materialism and not on lines of creative energy. The result was a world different from the world which had gone before, a world more comfortable, but more unjust. It was not a world of fuller and finer life. From 1815 until 1860 the world went back rather than forward.

TZECHO-SLOVAKS' FIRST GOVERNMENT

Belief General That New Republic Will Be the Best Organized and Most Democratic State in Central Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Two dates will always stand out in the history of the new Tzecho-Slovak Republic, namely, Oct. 14, 1918, when the Proclamation of Independence, signed by Professor Masaryk, Dr. Benes, and General Stefanik, was published, and Nov. 14, 1918, when the National Assembly met in Prague, elected Professor Masaryk as President of the new republic and formed a government with Dr. Kramarz as Premier, Dr. Edward Benes as Foreign Secretary, and General Stefanik as Minister of War.

Early in October it became clear that Austria's last hour had struck. The president of the union of Tzecho-Slovak deputies, Mr. Stanek, declared on the floor of the Austrian Parliament on Oct. 2 that the sympathies of the whole Tzecho-Slovak nation were with the Tzecho-Slovak Army on the side of the entente, and that Austria would have to negotiate with the representatives of this army, and not with the Tzecho leaders in Bohemia. Soon afterward the Tzechs left the Reichsrat in a body, thereby severing forever their ties with Austria.

Declaration of Independence

As a result of these declarations and of the previous proclamation of and agreements with the Allies, on Oct. 14 the National Council in Paris (Masaryk, Benes, Stefanik) constituted itself a provisional government, of which the council in Prague was to form an integral part. Simultaneously, the new government issued a declaration of independence and the revolution in Bohemia commenced. On Oct. 19, President Wilson addressed his famous note to Austria, in which he emphasized that mere autonomy would no longer suffice for the Tzecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs, but that these peoples should themselves decide their destinies. This note was the last blow for Austria, and led directly to her political collapse. Vienna realized that the game was up, that the world would no longer allow itself to be fooled by her diplomats, and that Germany could no longer save her. Austria surrendered accordingly; politically when she accepted President Wilson's note on Oct. 28, whereby she recognized Tzecho-Slovak claims and signed her death warrant; militarily she surrendered a week later, when she accepted the Allies' armistice conditions.

Oct. 28 is also the date of the actual revolution and coup d'état in Prague. On that day the Tzecho-Slovak National Council took over the reins of government and established the Tzecho-Slovak administration throughout the Tzecho-Slovak territories. At the same time its delegates (Kramarz, Habermann, Kiofac and others) consulted with Dr. Benes in Switzerland, and as the result of these consultations, the National Assembly was held at Prague on Nov. 14, which solemnly proclaimed the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, unanimously elected Professor Masaryk for its President, confirmed Dr. Benes as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and General Stefanik as Minister for War, and completed the cabinet by electing the following additional members: Dr. Kramarz, Premier; Habermann (Education); Prasek (Agriculture); Kiofac (National Defense); Dr. Ravin (Finance); Hruban (without portfolio); Soukup (Justice).

rice); Stanek (Labor); Stribny (Post and Telegraph); Dr. Stranaky (Commerce); Svehla (Interior); Dr. Srobar (Public Health); Winter (Social Welfare); Vrbensky (Provisions); Zahradnik (Railways).

National Parties

The following parties are represented in the National Assembly: Left: 46 Social Democrats, 28 National Socialists, 4 Socialists (Centralists), 6 Progressive Party, 28 Clericals. Center: 40 State Right Democrats and 4 Old Tzechs. Right: 54 Agrarians and 40 Slovaks. The government itself is composed of leaders of all the parties.

There is no doubt that the Tzecho-Slovak is the most stable government in all Central Europe, and that the Tzecho-Slovak state will soon be the best organized and the most democratic there. The Tzecho-Slovaks, thanks to their central position, their realization of the need for organized action, the vast resources of their country and their deep sense of gratitude and sympathy for the Allies, can render an enormous service to them, not only in the consolidation of Central Europe, but also in the rebuilding of Russia. The new Tzecho-Slovak Republic must, however, be given all the assistance possible. It is necessary to build the state on a sound and firm economic basis, and to secure for it strong frontiers, as well as a direct trade route with Jugo-Slavia and the Allies.

SOME PROBLEMS IN REFORM OF INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Addressing the first convocation of the new University of Patna, Behar, Sir Edward Gait, the chancellor of the university, who is also the Lieutenant-Governor or Governor of the Province of Behar and Orissa, dealt at length with the problems which would arise when the new reform scheme was brought into force.

When the reform scheme was first introduced, he remarked, the position of the educated classes would be a very difficult one, for a very essential feature of a responsible government would be lacking; namely, an electorate capable of taking an intelligent interest in public affairs. For some years to come the ordinary electorate would not know how to choose persons who would devote themselves to their interests, and the members of council would in practice represent only the landholding and professional classes. Experience elsewhere showed that the classes who possessed political power were prone to use it for their own benefit, and the temptation would be greater in India, as the classes possessing power would be far more homogeneous than in the West with its great diversity of occupations and interests.

It behooved them, therefore, to cultivate most assiduously the virtues of altruism and moderation, not only in view of the fiduciary position which they would occupy, but also for two very practical reasons. In the first place the attitude of the new councils toward the masses would be very carefully scrutinized by the parliamentary committees on whose recommendation the further political progress of India would depend, and in the second place their monopoly of

power would assuredly not be permanent. The electorates would gradually throw up leaders of their own under whose advice they would vote for representatives of their own peculiar interests. The franchise, moreover, was certain as in other countries to be lowered by degrees until almost every adult had a vote. Power would ultimately be transferred from the classes to the masses. It was impossible to forecast how the masses would use their power when they got it, but it was quite certain that if they wanted them to use it with moderation, they must be mindful of their interests in the meantime, and must do all in their power to promote their moral and material well-being and to remove any grievances they might labor under. The aim of all concerned should be to assist in a process of evolution, and to avoid the dangers of revolution.

In political life, proceeded the chancellor, the choice lay between three alternatives: absolutism, representative government, and anarchy. They trusted that the war would cause the final disappearance of absolutism, which was the cause of this, as of so many previous wars. If so, the chief danger of the future lay in the impatient idealism which was not content to progress slowly, and imagined that freedom, or rather its conception of freedom, could only be attained by the extinction of all authority. They knew how the anarchical ideas had poisoned the minds of a section of the student community in a neighboring province (Bengal). This was the way to perdition, not freedom, and it was their solemn duty as the political leaders and teachers of the future to see that the rising generation was preserved from contamination.

CARDINAL LOGUE ON EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARMAGH, Ireland—That interference in the present system of education in Ireland would be disastrous to Roman Catholic interests, was admitted by Cardinal Logue in a speech at the recent opening of a Roman Catholic club in Armagh. To those who are making an attempt to improve the general standard of education in Ireland, the Cardinal attributed no other motive than hostility to the interests of the Roman Catholic church, and he urged his hearers to keep a close watch on these efforts so that no inroads should be made on the present system. If they had not a good sound Christian education in their schools, he said, they would have a generation growing up which would be good for neither King nor country.

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—At the annual meeting of the Irish Association for Prevention of Intemperance, it was stated that this non-sectarian association had done good work since its last report. Cases of drunkenness in 1917 numbered 24,788 as compared with 40,500 in 1916. The Rev. Canon Johnson of Birmingham stated that since prohibition was brought in, crime in Detroit had decreased by 50 per cent. Miss D. W. Hill reminded her hearers that in a few months' time, local option, which was a splendid school for total prohibition, would be brought into force in Scotland, and she looked forward to the time when Ireland would be brought under a similar scheme.

FRENCH DEMOBILIZED SOLDIER PROBLEM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—M. Deschamps, Undersecretary of State for the Demobilization of the French Army, is confronted with a task, the importance of which can only be measured by the fact that upon its prompt and satisfactory accomplishment may largely depend the economic prosperity of France.

The placing of those soldiers, whom peace will liberate from their military duties, is one of the most delicate problems of the hour. It is imperative that after having given up five years of their time for the defense of their country, these men should not find themselves suddenly confronted with the material difficulties of existence, or with the fear of unemployment. The French Government has already fully realized the gravity of the question, and has taken certain steps to deal with it. However, it cannot take any definite measures before receiving from the military authorities a census of all those men who on being restored to civil life will find themselves without employment. This census cannot be supplied at once. Happily, however, for the men who are already demobilized, or are about to be so, M. Deschamps is prompt to decide and to act. As early as the beginning of December he decreed that all the relief works for prisoners of war which existed in the majority of the French departments, should be transformed into associations for the relief of demobilized soldiers. He succeeded in persuading most of these organizations, whose task had ended with the signing of the armistice when the Entente took over the responsibility of looking after the needs of the prisoners, to place their funds and their activity at the disposal of the demobilized soldiers, who were often in the most precarious situations. These associations are now actively carrying on the new relief work which they have voluntarily undertaken at the suggestion of M. Deschamps, and are busy distributing "first aid to the liberated." In the shape of clothing, tools, and money.

M. Deschamps also conceived the excellent idea of asking General de Lestrac, who is president of the Federation of the Foyers du Soldat, and M. Sautter, president of the Franco-American Union, to cooperate with a view to creating a new organization specially adapted to the pressing needs created by the present circumstances. As a result, a bureau of information is to be installed in each locality where there is a "depot of demobilization." These bureaux will be able to inform those men who are about to be liberated of the situations which might suit them, and will thus place them in a position to earn their living immediately on leaving the barracks. Much worry, sorrow, and discontent will thus be avoided, and the labor crisis will be greatly eased.

The care with which M. Deschamps has dealt with the minutest details concerning these information bureaux, in order to insure the greatest possible efficiency, shows how important the French Government considers it to find immediate employment for demobilized soldiers, and to assure them of that material security which is their due.

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CANADA ARRANGES SIBERIAN CREDITS

Initial Credit of \$1,000,000 Recommended by Minister for the Purchase of Supplies—Order-in-Council Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—An order-in-council dealing with the question of the Dominion Government establishing credits for purchases in Canada for Siberia was passed recently and reads as follows: "The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated Feb. 13, 1919, from the acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, referring to a dispatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Excellency under date of Sept. 6, 1918, by which it was stated that in connection with the dispatch of allied troops to Eastern Siberia, His Majesty's Government had undertaken in concert with the other allied governments concerned to arrange for a supply of goods to relieve the necessities of the Siberian population, and that the Department of Overseas Trade had been charged with the task of making the arrangements required to carry out the undertaking."

"In reference to the above the Minister reports as follows: 'In a subsequent dispatch of Oct. 11, 1918, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced that His Majesty's Government would welcome the appointment of a representative to Vladivostok to forward Canadian interests.'

"After giving the matter much consideration, orders-in-council were passed on Oct. 21 and 23, 1918, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, authorizing the establishment of a Canadian economic commission in Siberia, to consist of C. F. Just, chief Canadian trade commissioner in Russia; L. D. Wilgress, Canadian trade commissioner at Vladivostok; Col. J. S. Dennis, liaison officer of the Canadian Siberian expedition, and Mr. Ross Owen, transportation officer in Russia of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The said order-in-council of Oct. 21, 1918, authorized further appointments to this commission, since which date Mr. A. D. Braithwaite, late of the Bank of Montreal, had been appointed to the commission. The first four mentioned have already established themselves at Vladivostok, and Mr. Braithwaite leaves at an early date."

Price Supervision

Owing to the constantly changing conditions in Siberia and the general difficulties in trading with that part of Russia, by reason principally of the exchange situation, some delay has been caused, but upon the arrival of the Minister of Trade and Commerce in London, he consulted the British authorities when it was learned that the British Government had constituted a trading company known as the Siberian Supply Company, Limited, to which it will give its financial backing. This company will purchase goods in the United Kingdom, pay transport charges thereon and sell them in Siberia. Strict supervision of prices will be maintained, thus preventing speculation and extravagant charges upon the buyers. The company is to look after all matters of credit and exchange and the profits in the aggregate will go to the British Government."

The British Government is sending to Siberia its representative as controller of the supply company, the Hon. Raymond E. Hubbard, who was instructed to call upon the acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, to discuss the procedure which might be adopted with a view to cooperating with and assisting the Canadian Government in any scheme having for its object the assisting of Canadian export trade in that part of the world."

The Minister, therefore, recommends, in the best interests of Canada, that the facilities offered by this company be availed of, on the following conditions:

Return of Profits

First—The Canadian Government shall employ the Siberian Supply Company, Limited, as agents for the distribution and sale of goods supplied under credits furnished by the Canadian Government, the profits therefrom being returned to the Canadian Government."

Second—The Canadian Government to nominate Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian trade commissioner in Vladivostok, to supervise the operations of the Siberian Supply Company, Limited, in so far as Canadian supplies are involved."

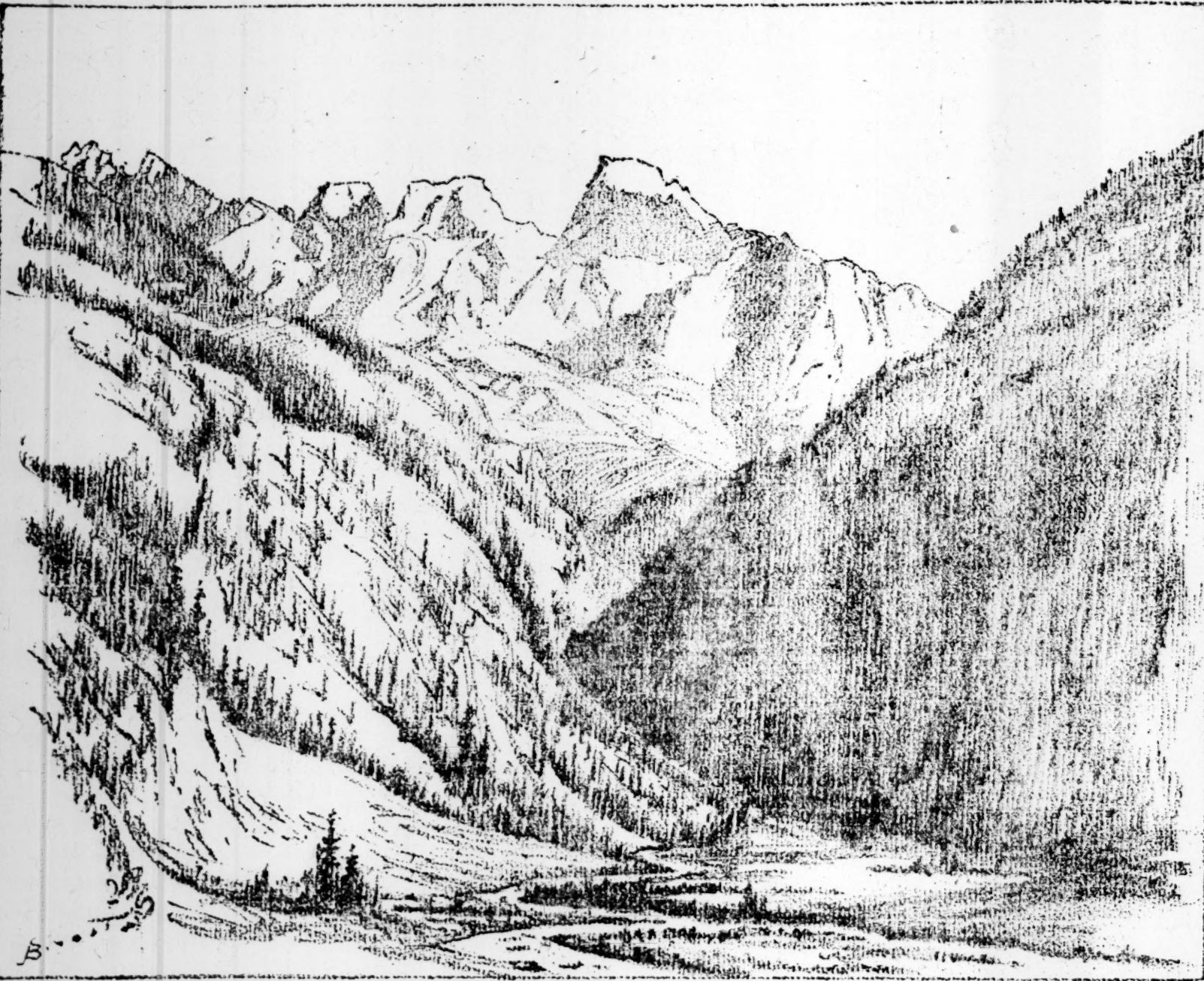
Third—The Canadian Government shall charge the Canadian Trade Commission at Ottawa with the purchase of goods in Canada, and their dispatch to Siberia to be there disposed of as the Siberian Supply Company, Limited, in conjunction with the Canadian trade commissioner in Vladivostok, may decide from time to time."

"In this connection the Minister further recommends that an initial credit be established in favor of the Canadian Trade Commission at Ottawa, of \$1,000,000 for the purposes above outlined."

INFUX OF ORIENTALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The steady arrival of Orientals into this Province has resulted in the civic authorities sending a protest to Ottawa, in response to public opinion. A few weeks ago the City Council passed a resolution asking in effect that all enemy aliens should be de-



Needle Mountains, Southwestern Colorado

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

PATH OF WESTWARD EXPLORERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ported, and that the influx of Chinese should be greatly lessened. Various organizations have taken the question up in order to support the stand of the City Council. It is estimated that there are at least 12,000 Orientals in this city alone."

Under the "gentleman's agreement" made between Japan and Canada several years ago, not more than 400 Japanese were to enter Canada in a year but latest returns from Ottawa show that this bargain is not being observed. For instance in the year 1913-14, there were 856 Japanese to enter the Dominion. In 1917-18 the number was 883 and in 1918-19 it was 879. For the same years the number of Chinese to enter were as follows: 5512, 769 and 2570 for the first nine months. In other words the Chinese are now entering at a rate of about 300 a month. The Chinese pay a head tax of \$500 to enter. Practically all of the Orientals do not go farther east than the Rocky Mountains."

The Orientals have invaded the fruit and vegetable growing fields, and owing to their ability to secure cheap labor from China, they have an advantage over their white competitors, so it is claimed. In Vancouver, Chinese and Japanese merchants are steadily emerging on to the front business streets."

Another Oriental factor is the Hindu, who is here in considerable number."

It is felt very strongly in this city that the Asiatic influx should be vigorously expressed in the general interest of the white population, and further protests will be forwarded to Ottawa immediately."

SOLDIER-STUDENTS WIN STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The returned disabled soldiers who are receiving vocational training resumed their classes on March 1, after being on strike for 10 weeks. Both the instructors and the students had numerous grievances against the administration of the local vocational schools, chief among them being the smallness of the pay received by the men and their teachers. Before the strike, the single men taking the courses received \$18, which they declared insufficient. Since the visit of their special envoys to Ottawa, it has been announced that they will in the future receive \$45 per month, the married men in like proportion, and full pay for the time they were out on strike. There are now 576 returned men in the vocational schools here."

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MINIMUM WAGE BOARD FOR QUEBEC

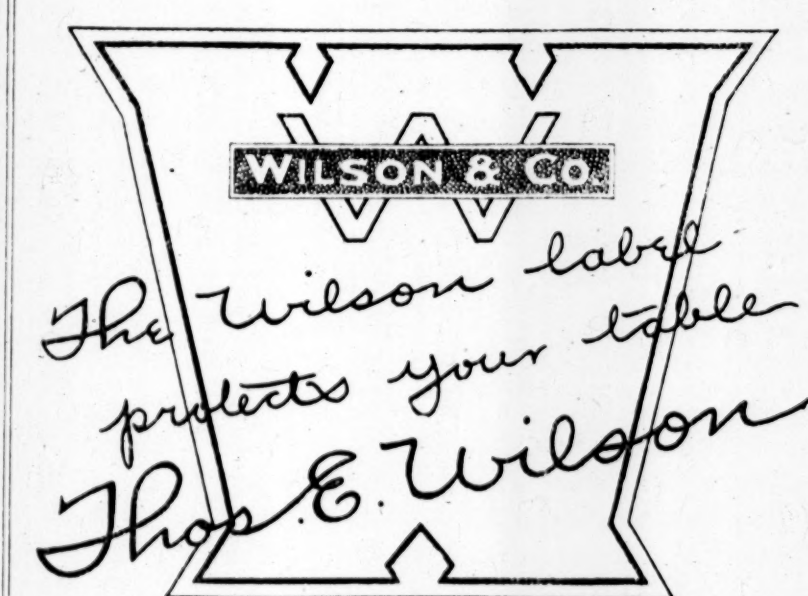
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—According to a legislative bill introduced by the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works, a commission is to be created for the purpose of fixing minimum wages for women in industrial establishments in this Province. The minimum wage is to be binding on both employer and employee, subject to a penalty if they fail to comply with the orders of the commission. The commission is to consist of the deputy Minister of Labor, or any other per-

son named by the Minister, to be chairman of the commission, and two others to be named by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. One of the three members may be a woman. No salary is attached to the appointments. The commission is to have jurisdiction over all the industrial establishments in the Province, and is given power to examine books and pay lists, and generally to inquire into the working conditions of women in all industrial establishments. One of the clauses of the new bill, dealing with the calling of conferences reads as follows: "If the commission is of the opinion that the wage or salary paid in an industrial establishment is insufficient, it can call into conference a number of people designated, half of whom will be employers, and half of whom will be employees, and also add a number of disinterested persons. One of the members of the commission will be a member of this conference and its chairman. This conference after having heard the employers and the employees can determine the minimum wages that should be paid to women employed in that particular industry being investigated."

The committee is also empowered to determine the scale of special salaries for girls under 18 years of age."

Briefly put, the committee's recom-



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REPORT MADE ON PRINTING BUREAU

Committee in Canadian Parliament Recommends Reduction in the Number of Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At the last session of Parliament a special committee consisting of Mr. Adam I. Lewis, Eugene Tarte, and E. T. Slack was appointed to investigate all branches of the Canadian Printing Bureau with a view of recommending such steps as might be properly taken to promote economy and efficiency. The report has just been laid upon the table of the House of Commons and contains astonishing revelations of conditions in the printing bureau. The committee charge over-manning, inefficiency, extravagance and lack of cooperation, while the commercial inefficiency is described as "shocking."

A few of the chief indictments of the committee are that the labor at the printing bureau is inefficient; that \$40,000 per annum could be saved in the proof-reading department, that the conditions in the typesetting department are "pitiable"; that the cost of some of the printing is 50 per cent higher than it should be; that the conditions in the bindery department are "preposterous"; that the proof-reading department is "a dumping ground for those who could not otherwise be placed"; that the mechanical staff is paid a higher scale than obtains in Montreal and Toronto, that charwomen and caretakers cost \$31,000 a year.

The committee declares that political influence in the selection of the bureau employees is the cause of inefficiency and lack of discipline. In placing the blame the committee says: "We unqualifiedly place the blame for the existing conditions in the bureau upon the failure of those to whom the King's printer has been responsible, to uphold his authority under the law, thereby undermining the discipline absolutely essential to the successful management of the bureau. This condition is practically as old as the bureau. Neither the King's printer nor the superintendent of printing can be held responsible for the unfortunate situation."

Briefly put, the committee's recom-

mendations may be summarized as follows:

"Get rid of unnecessary employees and make those who are retained render efficient service. Put the bureau on an independent commercial basis. Make reductions in staff, effecting an annual saving of \$350,000. Superannuate all employees over 60 years of age who have rendered a fair amount of service. Reorganize the executive staff, particularly foremen and subforemen. Reduce staff of proof-reading department alone by at least 60 per cent. Have bureau administered 'by the King's printer and the superintendent of printing, with full power through their foremen, to hire all help and dismiss same when, in their opinion, such action is necessary.'"

The report states: "We have shown that the Editorial Board and the Distribution Board have inaugurated measures capable of development into great economies in the public printing; that these savings have been largely nullified by the deplorable inefficiency of the bureau's mechanical staff, and we are firmly of the opinion that if our recommendations arriving at a greatly reduced wage cost through the elimination of unnecessary labor and higher standards of efficiency are not adopted, the only recourse in the public interest is to close the bureau."

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

INGERSOLL, Ontario—The Ingersoll Horticultural Society has passed a resolution asking the Canadian Government to again put into force this year the daylight-saving measure. It is pointed out that the working class benefited greatly by it both from the point of view of financial gain and from that of additional relaxation in the home.

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MAINE READY FOR POWER DEMANDS

Chairman of State Public Utilities Commission Says Present Water Power Development Is Sufficient for the Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIDDEFORD, Maine.—"If the market for electrical power grows materially in the next few years, there are ample facilities in Maine with which to meet the demand. We have in round figures a demand for 525,000 horsepower all told in Maine," says Benjamin F. Cleaves, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission. "The present water power development, with storage facilities, easily to be provided, is 636,000 horsepower. In fact, Maine can produce 100,000 horsepower more than there is a present market for, although, with rapidly changing conditions and new industrial activity following the reconstruction period, all of this energy may be taken up, and more."

"There are five markets for power in Maine, light, power, electric railroads, steam railroads, and heating. I do not feel that developments in the use of electricity for heating have yet reached a practical stage. There is probably not enough hydro-electric power in Maine to heat the individual homes of the State, although this has been frequently contended."

"So far as steam railroads go, an electric locomotive costs about \$50,000. To make such a locomotive commercially profitable it should haul a train a mile long. To do this we should have tracks heavier, roadbeds and bridges heavier. If the Maine Central Railroad were electrified from Portland to Bangor the capital stock of the road would have to be doubled and stand at \$50,000,000 instead of \$25,000,000."

Heavier Tracks Needed

"So if we assume that electrical energy can reasonably supplant 151,000 horsepower now being generated by steam, if we allow 75,000 horsepower for future electrification of steam railroads, if we allow 20,000 horsepower for future added lighting uses, these three total 246,000 horsepower. Add these to the present amount of hydro-electric energy being used—say 249,000 horsepower—and we find a possible market for 525,000 horsepower. If this is so we need to go out and hunt for something more which we cannot use after we have found it."

"Now it is apparent that only in one way can electric energy, whether developed by water power or by steam power, be used economically. That is by yoking it together. It is well known that the Central Maine Power Company by uniting nine separate companies obtained enormously increased efficiency and almost doubled the income with but slight extensions helping the public."

"There are three ways in which the State can help the public to more hydro-electric power, or rather, three ways of handling the situation in Maine. One is to take over the whole business, developed and undeveloped water powers and run them as a business for government use. The right remains inherent in the State to do this for governmental purposes. "There is another way in which water power has been handled, and that is by the State taking it over and, instead of going into the business itself to control it under the so-called Wisconsin plan, which carries a lease for 50 years. It requires, of course, that a company leasing such power from the State shall make good all of its depreciation and, profit within the 50-year period instead of extending them, as now, over a much longer period. The advantage to the State is a matter which has to be settled by investigation."

Another Way to Aid

"There is another way in which the State might aid in the development of water power, and that is by raising,



The latest issue of postage stamps for Mozambique

for instance, Moosehead Lake to the height determined by the engineers, say two feet, giving additional storage and building a trunk line at 150,000 voltage from Moosehead Lake to Portland. The State could do this itself, or could loan money to existing companies, which would tie into this line. The State could undoubtedly borrow money cheaper than the companies, and it could take their bonds in lieu of cash. The State would thus become a partner in the hydro-electric development of the State."

"This trunk line would take on the Bangor Power companies, Central Maine Power Company, Androscoggin Electric, Cumberland Light & Power, and the York County Power companies. They would all turn their electric energy into a common reservoir and carry a high voltage line through the State, distributing power, picking up power, and, as they went along, giving the State a highly specialized power system, in which every citizen would be interested as a shareholder, as a taxpayer."

"Personally, I see no reason why excess hydro-electric power generated in Maine, cannot be permitted to cross the state border, provided it is so safeguarded that it may be immediately returned to Maine's service whenever the demand calls."

SETTLING QUEBEC'S NEW ABITIBI REGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—According to the colonization officials of the Province of Quebec, a great many settlers—practically all French Canadians—are taking up land in the new Abitibi region, on the National Transcontinental Railway. The basis of the soil of Abitibi is clay and favorable for the growing of hay, cereals, and vegetables. Since the opening of this region to settlement, rapid progress has been made owing to the building of the railway through its territory, the mildness of the climate, the comparative facility of clearing the land and the richness of the soil. All kinds of plants, cereals, and vegetables ripen there, and the rivers teem with fine fish. Moreover, a great many of these fine streams are navigable over long stretches. The townships are being rapidly organized into municipalities and parishes. Schools are being opened everywhere, while the sawmills enable the settlers to sell their wood on good conditions and provide remunerative labor for workmen and settlers. The population of the Abitibi dis-

trict has already reached 10,000. Last year the official figures given by the government inspector showed the population to be 8700. In clearing their land the new settlers have made an immense amount of freight for the railway, in the shape of pulp wood, railway ties, sawed lumber, and so forth. There are already 15 sawmills in this new district, and two large pulp mills have been built close by, on the rivers flowing into James Bay.

In the other parts of the Province of Quebec being opened up for settlement, the colonization movement is being actively carried on and the surplus population of the old parishes is pouring in to found new homes and open up new lands. Thus, in the Matapedia Valley, the forest has been pushed back considerably as a result of the high prices of forest and of farm products. As a consequence, industries have been established in the parishes, providing a near market for the farmers.

The Quebec Government promotes the expansion of settlement by giving grants for making and maintaining roads in the new regions and building bridges. Colonization societies and agencies direct settlers to the best farming regions.

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THE NEW STAMPS OF MOZAMBIQUE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Companhia de Mocambique enjoys its rights under three royal decrees of the Portuguese State dated 1891, 1893 and 1897. Its sphere of operations, in Portuguese East Africa, comprises an area of approximately 65,000 square miles, situated between the Zambezi River and latitude 22° S., bounded to the west by Southern Rhodesia, Beira, the capital, is situated on a sandspit at the mouth of the Pungwe River, and is the seaport for Rhodesia, with

which territory it is connected by an excellent railway service.

In 1892 the first set of Mozambique postage stamps was issued, in nine values ranging from 5 to 300 reis and surcharged "Compa de Mocambique." This provisional issue was superseded in 1894 by a stamp bearing the company's coat of arms, which was printed in Paris and comprised 15 values ranging from 2½ to 1000 reis. In 1898 the values up to 300 reis were surcharged

as a Vasco da Gama commemorative issue, but these remained in circulation only for a short period. The stamps were first surcharged

The J. L. Hudson Co.
"Grows with Detroit"
188-90 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

In Celebration of the Opening of the Women's and Misses' Fashion Shops, Greatly Enlarged, the Store Is Holding a Series of

March Events in Fashions

in which women's and misses' suits, dresses and other garments are being offered at exceptionally low prices.

Himmelhoch's
DETROIT, MICH.

Russian Blouse, Vest, and Straight Line Effects in

Tailor Made Suits

45.00 to 95.00

A remarkable variety of smart tailor made, whose workmanship, line and detail make them rivals of made-to-order suits.

Klines
177-179-181 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

Her New Spring Suit

—is the subject of every woman's consideration just now—and never have we been better prepared to supply her needs than this season.

Suits in all the wanted fabrics in the most approved styles—the prices ranging from

\$25.00 up to \$125.00

Stationery, Printing and Fine Binding

The RICHMOND & BACKUS CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

Established 1842.

"The House of Flowers"

For over fifty years we have supplied flowers in the particular people of Detroit, both while at home and abroad. Our service by wire extends into every city and town in the country, enabling you to remember your friends away as easily as when you are at home.

JOHN BREITMEYER'S SONS
20-28 Broadway, David Whitney Bldg.,
DETROIT, MICH.

INSURANCE LINES

Attractive Auto Rates

J. H. B. COLLINGS

General Agent

Cherry 2990, Detroit 524 Penobscot Bldg.

4th Floor University Building

19 Grand River Ave., East DETROIT

Jacob & Van Wormer Co.
Interior Decorators

Curtains, Draperies, Floor Coverings

Upholstering Lamp Shades

Special Furniture

6th Floor University Building

19 Grand River Ave., East DETROIT

"Republica" in 1911, being temporarily overprinted at Beira until such time as a supply was forthcoming from Lisbon. These stamps have since been further overprinted with the values in cents, and 1 caudo, 10 reis equaling 1 cent.

A new issue is now about to be made in 16 values, each of a different design, illustrating the various industries of the territory; details of color and design are given below and the issue is fully illustrated in the accompanying plate. This latest issue is printed from plates engraved by Waterlow & Sons, Limited, of London. The denominations of the stamps are as follows:

Stamp Description	Color
4c Labor	Sepia and green
5c Ivory	Black
1c Maize	Dark green and black
1½c Rubber	Gray and green
2c Sugar	Red and black
2½c River Transport	Violet and black
3c Port of Beira	Blue and black
7½c Oranges	Bistre and dark olive green
8c Cotton	Dark violet and black
10c Fiber	Red, brick and black
15c Timber	Magenta and black
20c Courts of Justice	Pale green and black
30c Coconuts	Tea-stain and black
40c Tanning bark	Tan and black
50c Cattle	Orange and black
1 escu. Arms of company	American green and black

FILM INJUNCTION DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The injunction sought by Miss Pauline Lewis against the showing of a motion picture film in which she says Countess von Bernstorff is shown as accomplice of the former German ambassador in propaganda in the United States, has been denied by Daniel F. Cohalan, State Supreme Court Justice. The question of an injunction, he rules, is one for disposition in the trial of the suit for \$100,000, which Miss Lewis has brought against the film company as a friend of Countess von Bernstorff.

IOWA APPROVES FARM BUREAU IDEA

Law Just Passed Provides That County Boards of Supervisors Shall Appropriate Money for Bureaux and Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The Iowa Legislature has placed its stamp of approval on the county agricultural work in this State by passing a mandatory measure which provides that county boards of supervisors shall appropriate a maximum of \$5000 per year for the county agent and farm bureau work in this State. The previous law provided that county boards of supervisors might appropriate money for this purpose, but the law just passed by both branches of the Iowa Legislature makes the provision mandatory.

The maximum of \$5000 applies to counties where the population is over 25,000. In counties where the population is less than 25,000, the maximum shall be \$3000 per year for the county agent work.

In addition to the funds appropriated by county supervisors, federal funds to the extent of \$1200 annually are available from the Smith-Hughes fund, this amount going toward the salary of the county agricultural agents. Farmers becoming members of the farm bureaux pay in \$5 a year toward the support of the work and 10 per cent of this amount goes to support their state organization of farm bureaux.

All but three counties in this State have made provision for the county agent's work and farm bureau. The farm bureau membership in Iowa represents today some 50,000 Iowa farmers, and the membership is growing rapidly.

SEND FOR OUR

New Spring Magazine of Fashions

Correctly portraying all that is latest and best in the

WORLD OF FASHION

For Women, Misses and Children

READY

on or about March 20th. Send for it.

There is no charge.

Newcomb-Endicott Company

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Walk-Over Boot Shops

153 Woodward Avenue
260 Woodward Avenue
2960 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park
DETROIT

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Steinway

—Unsurpassed among Pianos!

Sold in Michigan only by us. Other instruments taken in exchange.

Grinnell Bros.

24 Stores, Headquarters

243-247 Woodward Ave., DETROIT

MacDiarmids Candies

32 Broadway

211 Woodward Ave., cor. Grand River
McMillan Branch, Opp. Pontchartrain
747 Woodward Ave., cor. Alexandrine
1505 Woodward Ave., just below Boulevard
DETROIT, MICH.

Henry C. Weber & Co.

HARDWARE.

Always For

HARDWARE, HOUSEFURNISHINGS

AND SPORTING GOODS

230-234 Woodward Avenue

A Shoe For All Walks of Life

183 Woodward Ave. DETROIT

183 Woodward Ave. DETROIT

FYFES

Milton Corset Shop

Exclusive Agency

"FROLASET CORSETS"

241 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

Distinctive Jewelry

DIAMONDS—WATCHES

Hugh Connolly and Son

State at Griswold, DETROIT

Pontiac, Mich., Store, 18 N. State

"MADE GOOD SINCE 1852"

Kuhn's

Makers of High Grade Candies

216 Woodward Avenue

DETROIT, MICH.

LUNCHEON SUPPER

Exclusive Styles

In Misses' and Women's

Suits, Coats, Dresses,

Skirts, Waists and Furs.

The Rollins Co.

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade,

DETROIT

Pringle Furniture Co.

FURNITURE OF QUALITY

Rugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames

Picture Frames to Order

121-123 Gratiot Avenue, DETROIT

D. PRINGLE, Manager

WIRICK'S Glove and Hosiery Shop

38 Grand River Ave., West, Detroit, Michigan

for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

HOSIERY

IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS

All kid gloves bought here repaired free.

Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

Hair's Restaurant

CHOICE FOOD

Cool, Light Dining Rooms. Convenient

Location. Efficient Service.

258 Woodward Avenue. DETROIT

SMART CLOTHES

W. E. CANTON CO.

108 Washington Boulevard

DETROIT

CLOTHES, HATS, DRESSERY, HEADWEAR

The Days of Spring Are Here

and for true evidence of this fact, a visit to our various departments will convince you that no lovelier fabrics, no more effective styles in ready-to-wear garments for spring wear, can be pictured or imagined.

You are invited to make daily visits to our Store this month for the reason that every day will bring additional, new, handsome and serviceable merchandise to our Stores.

The John Shillito Company
CINCINNATI

Walk-Over

Grand Opera House

381 Vine Street

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Irwin's

Known for their distinctive apparel for Women and Misses

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BOSTON PLAYERS
IN FINAL ROUNDS

Mrs. G. W. Wightman to Oppose Miss Marion Zinderstein in Title Singles and They Play Together in National Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston will contest between themselves both the United States indoor singles and the doubles tennis titles in the final round of the two championships which begin this morning on the smooth board floor of the Seventh Regiment Armory, this city. The two players from Boston, Massachusetts, were the winners of the semi-final singles and doubles matches yesterday. They eliminated two strong opponents in the singles, and repeated the feat against the United States title holders in the doubles.

Mrs. Wightman played superb tennis and scored an easy victory over Miss Clara Cassel, in the first of the singles matches, by the one-sided score of 6-0, 6-2. Miss Cassel was one of the best players at the tournament and her defeat caused consternation in local tennis circles. Miss Zinderstein gave the spectators something more to ponder over by her decisive victory over Mrs. H. S. Green in straight sets by a score of 6-4, 6-2. In the semi-final doubles, Mrs. Wightman and Miss Zinderstein as a team defeated the national indoor champion, Miss Eleanor Goss, and Mrs. S. F. Weaver, by a score of 6-4, 6-0.

Mrs. Wightman, who as Miss Hazel Hotchkiss was a former United States outdoor champion, used an effective change of pace in her struggle against Miss Cassel. She imparted such a chop to her ball when she used this stroke, which was often, that Miss Cassel could not handle it at all.

Miss Zinderstein's opponent, Mrs. Green, was the player who gave Miss Molla Buerstedt her hardest fight on the courts last year and was considered the favorite for the title of the local contingent. The Boston player, however, showed vast improvement over her game of a year ago and won with astonishing ease. Her placing was remarkable and she outgeneraled her more experienced rival at all stages. She played up to the net frequently and offset Mrs. Green's back-court game. Her accurately placed shots close to the side lines were the chief feature of her tennis. Both Boston entries used good judgment and their styles were practically flawless. The point scores of the semi-final round of the championship singles follow:

FIRST SET
Miss Marion Zinderstein
4 1 2 4 4 1 4 5—6

Mrs. H. S. Green
2 4 4 2 1 1 1 3—25-6

SECOND SET
Miss Zinderstein
4 2 2 5 4 4 0 4—25-6

Mrs. Green
1 5 3 3 1 2 4 2—21-6

THIRD SET
Mrs. G. W. Wightman
2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—30-6

Miss Clara Cassel
3 2 7 1 0 1 14-0

FOURTH SET
Mrs. Wightman
2 6 4 1 4 5 4—24-6

Miss Cassel
4 4 1 1 4 0 7 2—23-2

In the other semi-final round match of the doubles, Miss Bessie Holden and Mrs. Albert Humphries, of this city, furnished one of the

biggest surprises of the tournament when they defeated Mrs. H. S. Green and Miss Nathalie Browning, her sister, by the score of 6-3, 6-2. Miss Holden and Mrs. Humphries will meet Miss Zinderstein and Mrs. Wightman in the final doubles match which is scheduled at 11 o'clock this morning. The summaries:

WOMEN'S NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Semi-Final Round
Miss Marion Zinderstein, defeated Mrs. H. S. Green, 6-4, 6-2.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman, defeated Miss Clara Cassel, 6-0, 6-2.

CONSOLE SINGLES
Semi-Final Round
Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, defeated Mrs. H. F. Morse, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Bessie Holden, defeated Mrs. F. H. Coffey, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Semi-Final Round
Miss Marion Zinderstein and Mrs. G. W. Wightman defeated Miss Eleanor Goss and Mrs. S. F. Weaver, 6-4, 6-0.

Miss Bessie Holden and Mrs. Albert Humphries defeated Mrs. H. S. Green and Miss Nathalie Browning, 6-3, 6-2.

LATHAM DEFEATS AMATEUR CHAMPION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England.—A first-class game of tennis was seen at Queen's Club on Feb. 8, when Peter Latham, former tennis champion of the world, gave Mr. E. M. Baerlein, the English amateur champion, a start of half 15, and succeeded in beating him after a severe struggle. Latham won by three sets to love, but he had to fight for every set, and it was only his wonderful powers of recovery that gave him the victory.

The first set was won by 6 games to 4, but the second set, the best of the three, nearly went to the amateur. He led at one period by 4 games to 2, and had almost taken the set, but, needing only one stroke, he allowed Latham to draw level. Five all, six all, were called, and then the professional took the next two games and the set was won and lost 7-6. Even in the last set Mr. Baerlein was level at 4 all, and led by 20-16 in the ninth game. Latham made the best use of his back-hand stroke, probably feeling he had the measure of his energetic and speedy opponent, and won the third set 6-4.

SHONGOOD WINS
FROM OSBORNE

Brilliant Playing in Latter Part of Match Overcomes Early Lead and Gives Him the Contest

N. A. A. B. P. POCKET-BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING FOR 1919

Won Lost H.R. P.C.

W. A. Tuttle 1 0 14 1,000

C. M. Munoz 1 0 14 1,000

Charles Shongood Jr. 1 0 13 1,000

James Maloney 0 1 14 000

A. C. Crowe 0 1 12 000

H. H. Shoemaker 0 0 0 000

H. S. Osborne 0 1 12 000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Giving a splendid exhibition of up-hill playing, Charles Shongood Jr. was the winner of the third game played in the annual pocket-billiard championship tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players at the room of the New York Athletic Club, Wednesday night. He defeated H. S. Osborne, Connecticut state champion, 125 to 94.

Osborne started out in splendid style, making a run of 12 in his first trip to the table, while the best Shongood did was 2. Osborne kept piling up the points and at the end of the sixth frame enjoyed a lead of 40, which seemed to be a safe one, as he was playing very consistently while Shongood was not meeting with much success.

At this point in the game Shongood began to put things going more to his liking, and by turning in some fine runs of nine or better he overhauled his opponent at the fourteenth frame. A run of nine in the fifteenth, while his opponent made only one, put him in the lead, never to be headed. Shongood made some very complicated and difficult shots; but his position play was far from good. The match by points follows:

Charles Shongood Jr.—2 1 5 3 2 11 9 11 8

High runs—13 and 11.

H. S. Osborne—12 13 9 11 12 3 5 3 6 4

3 8 1 5 3-94. Scratches—12. High runs—12 and 11.

AMHERST NINE PLAYS 15 GAMES

Season Will Open Against Holy Cross College April 16 and Close June 17 With Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AMHERST, Massachusetts.—An excellent schedule for the Amherst College baseball season has been announced by Manager R. W. Colton '19, with seven home and eight out-of-town games. It includes contests with most of the larger New England colleges and universities, and the season will be closed as usual with the Commencement Day game against Williams College.

Prospects for a successful nine seem very bright as only two men have been lost from last year's aggregation. The athletic association have been very fortunate in securing the services of Jacklicht, who will arrive in a few days to coach the team. He was at one time a catcher on the Chicago National League Baseball Club and comes very highly recommended. Capt. R. W. Maynard '20 has had a squad of 50 men working out daily in the cage for three weeks, and with this wealth of material, the coach should be able to build up a team which will secure a good string of victories for the Purple and White. The schedule announced is as follows:

April 16—Holy Cross College at Amherst; 19—Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island; 26—Dartmouth College at Amherst.

May 2—Western University at Middletown, Connecticut; 10—Springfield Training School at Amherst; 14—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst; 16—Columbia University at New York; 17—open; 21—Harvard University at Boston; 24—Wesleyan University at Amherst; 28—Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut; 30—Williams College at Hanover, New Hampshire.

June 4—Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire; 7—Trinity College at Amherst; 14—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst; 17—Williams College at Amherst.

NEWARK CLUB HOLDS UP 1919 SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Followers of the International League will have to wait a while longer before they learn of the baseball schedule which is to be offered them for the season of 1919. The league owners met in this city Wednesday, but decided to defer the adoption of a schedule until definite arrangements could be made in regard to securing suitable grounds at Newark, New Jersey, and the disposal of the Syracuse-Hamilton franchise.

The old Federal League Park at Harrison, New Jersey, a suburb of Newark, is wanted by the league, and it has offered liberal rental to the National and American leagues, which are now in joint possession of the grounds. The park on which the Newark club played last season has been declared unsuitable and its location inconvenient. If the Harrison park can be procured at a reasonable figure, President D. L. Fultz says that a desirable bidder for the Newark franchise will immediately make an investment.

Ottawa and Montreal, two Canadian cities, made bids for the Syracuse franchise, but neither was accepted. However, in the event of the Harrison deal being consummated, an eight-club circuit will be arranged, including Syracuse or a Canadian city. A tentative schedule was presented which was said to be satisfactory to all of the six club owners who were in attendance.

INDIANA IS AFTER
SIXTH POSITION

Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Basketball Championship Race of 1919 Will Come to Close Tomorrow

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. BASKETBALL STANDING

College Won Lost P.C.

Minnesota 10 0 1,000

Chicago 10 2 823

Northwestern 6 4 699

Illinois 7 7 118

Michigan 5 5 590

Purdue 4 7 363

Ohio State 2 6 360

Indiana 2 8 323

Wisconsin 2 8 272

Iowa 4 7 363

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Sixth position in the championship standing of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association basketball race of 1919 hinges on the result of the game which is scheduled to be played at Madison, Wisconsin, tomorrow night when Indiana University faces the University of Wisconsin. It will also be the final game of the season. When these two teams met at Bloomington, Indiana, Feb. 24, Wisconsin won by a score of 29 to 16, and should the Badgers win tomorrow night, they will finish in eighth place, with Indiana ninth; but should Indiana win the game, that team will jump up to sixth place, while the Badgers will be tied for last with Ohio State. As Indiana defeated the University of Michigan Tuesday, many are picking it to win from the Badgers.

The closing games of the season have been furnishing a number of surprises. Two defeats for Chicago were entirely unexpected and showed the Maroons failing to maintain their early-season form. The defeat of Michigan at the hands of Indiana after winning from Ohio State and Illinois was another upset and Iowa's victory over Northwestern and Wisconsin were also unexpected and fitting endings for a season made very uncertain through demobilization.

The 10 teams in the race have completed in 52 games to date and 2231 45-52 per game. Seventy-eight players have figured in the scoring. This is two more than last week, the two newcomers being G. H. Smith '21 of Indiana and J. A. Emery '19 of Michigan. Each made a goal from the floor.

W. C. Gorgas '19 of Chicago is still heading the list with 105, as the result of making 32 goals from the floor and 41 from the foul line. R. F. Wilcox '20 of Northwestern is still second with 100 made from 21 floor goals and 28 from the foul line. These two players are the only ones who have reached the century mark, and there is the prospect of any other player getting into it. N. W. Kingsley '20 of Minnesota leads in goals from the floor with 45, and H. S. Brown '19 of Iowa is leading in foul goals with 64, a figure which will not be reached by any player in tomorrow's game. The full list follows:

Goals—Ttl. Floor Foul Pts.

W. C. Gorgas, Chicago, 105 41 105

R. F. Wilcox, Northwestern, 100 28 100

A. D. Smith, Purdue, 92 24 92

A. J. Karpus, Michigan, 88 22 88

N. W. Kingsley, Minnesota, 45 30 45

K. L. Wilson, Illinois, 44 28 44

E. S. Pletcher, Minnesota, 43 25 43

Arnold Oss, Minnesota, 42 0 42

M. K. Knapp, Wisconsin, 32 25 32

J. G. Francis, Ohio State, 31 47 31

H. S. Brown, Iowa, 64 0 64

E. S. Dean, Indiana, 17 22 66

R. A. Marquardt, Northwestern, 27 9 63

R. D. Birkoff, Chicago, 26 8 60

P. C. Taylor, Pennsylvania, 19 40 38

U. B. Jeffers, Indiana, 24 6 48

G. W. Williams, Chicago, 23 6 46

K. P. Cotton, Iowa, 23 6 46

T. Y. Hewlett, Michigan, 19 27 45

R. E. Markley, Purdue, 19 26 44

M. E. Lawler, Minnesota, 22 0 44

D. H. Tilson, Purdue, 19 28 46

A. G. Zoller, Wisconsin, 18 37 45

R. B. Berrier, Iowa, 18 27 45

O. J. Matney, Ohio State, 18 26 44

C. W. McIntosh, Wisconsin, 17 24 41

H. A. Eshelton, Northwestern, 16 25 41

M. A. Olson, Iowa, 15 26 41

H. E. Pletcher, Illinois, 12 28 36

A. L. Phillips, Indiana, 8 10 26

R. O. Ryehner, Michigan, 12 0 26

P. S. Hinkle, Chicago, 13 0 26

R. W. Campbell, Purdue, 10 15 25

E. P. Welton, Ohio State, 12 1 25

M. M. Smith, Purdue, 12 0 24

P. L. Weston, Wisconsin, 12 0 24

J. L. McClinton, Michigan, 11 13 24

W. X. Zeller, Indiana, 9 15 21

J. B. Williams, Michigan, 10 0 20

B. A. Ingerson, Illinois, 10 0 20

A. MacDonald, Ohio State, 8 1 17

R. F. Wilcox, Purdue, 2 0 16

C. P. Bauer, Wisconsin, 7 9 16

Robert Finlayson, Iowa, 7 0 14

L. D. Nicolaus, Iowa, 7 0 14

H. E. Mitten, Indiana, 6 1 13

Victor Ligne, Northwestern, 6 0 12

A. J. Cole, Michigan, 6 0 12

E. A. Byrum, Indiana, 6 0 12

H. H. Peace, Wisconsin, 6 0 12

W. S. Slyker, Ohio State, 5 1 11

P. C. Hitchcock, Chicago, 4 0 8

W. G. Wirthwein, Ohio State, 3 2 8

K. E. Beall, Purdue, 4 0 8

M. M. Barlow, Wisconsin, 3 0 6

W. D. Smith, Illinois, 3 1 7

E. M. Fanning, Wisconsin, 2 0 6

E. E. Worth, Iowa, 2 0 6

L. Heininger, Northwestern, 2 0 6

W. B. Boland, Ohio State, 2 0 6

W. B. Borinstein, Michigan, 2 0 4

Wilson Stegeman, Chicago, 2 0 4

L. E. Coffey, Purdue, 2 0 4

W. K. Kopp, Illinois, 2 0 4

George Young, Northwestern, 2 0 4

J. S. McMillan, Minnesota, 2 0 4

W. E. Clarke, Ohio State, 1 0 3

G. Pyles, Iowa, 1 0 3

W. E. Schneider, Wisconsin, 1 0 3

J. V. Snow, Purdue, 1 0 3

J. P. Buckner, Indiana, 1 0 3

Bushy, Indiana, 1 0 3

A. J. Nemecek, Ohio State, 1 0 3

G. C. Buckheit, Illinois, 1 0 3

C. W. Wilson, Michigan, 1 0 3

Robert Kaufman, Iowa, 1 0 3

G. H. Smith, Indiana, 1 0 3

J. A. Emery, Michigan, 1 0 2

AMATEUR GOLF PLAY
AT OAKMONT, AUG. 18

NEW YORK, New York.—The executive committee of the United States Golf Association has selected the week beginning Aug. 18 in which to hold the national amateur championship at the Oakmont Country Club, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. The women's national title tournament will take place during the week beginning Sept. 29 at Shawnee-on-Deleware, Pennsylvania.

COLLEGE LEAGUE
WILL END SEASON

University of Pennsylvania Meets Princeton University at Princeton, New Jersey, Tonight in Their Final Basketball Game

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE STANDING

College Won Lost P.C.

Pennsylvania 6 1 857

Yale 4 2 556

Cornell 2 3 400

Princeton 2 4 333

Columbia 2 6 250

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—University of Pennsylvania is scheduled to meet Princeton University at Princeton, New Jersey, tonight in the final game of the Intercollegiate Basketball League race of 1919. Pennsylvania is a decided favorite to win, as when the two teams met at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Feb. 18, the Red and Blue won by a score of 37 to 21. Irrespective of how the game comes out, Pennsylvania is sure to finish in first place with Yale second. Should Princeton happen to win, it would give the Tigers third place, otherwise Cornell University will hold it.

Sixteen games have been played up to the present time, and 761 points have been scored, an average of 47.9-16 per game. This is nearly four points more per game than was scored in the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. series, and about the same number less than in the Missouri Valley Conference. "Big Ten" teams scored an average of 43.45-22, while the Missouri Valley teams averaged 51.29-42.

Thirty-one players figured in the scoring and G. E. Sweeney '20 of Pennsylvania is easily leading the list with 84 points. He has made 15 goals from the floor and 54 from the foul line, and as he plays another game tonight, he will come pretty near to reaching the 100 mark. De Forest van Slyck '20 of Yale is in second place with 70 points from 19 goals from the floor and 32 from the foul line. As van Slyck has played in only six games as against seven for Sweeney, his goal-scoring ability is even closer to that of the Red and Blue star than the figures indicate.

Capt. T. J. Farrell Jr. '19 of Columbia is third with 50 points. Sweeney is leading in floor goals with 19, while Sweeney is far ahead in foul goals with 54. The full list follows:

Goals—Ttl. Floor Foul Pts.

G. E. Sweeney, Pennsylvania, 84 15 84

De Forest van Slyck, Yale, 70 19 70

T. J. Farrell Jr., Columbia, 50 10 60

H. B. Orner, Cornell, 30 27 57

A. M. Stannard, Pennsylvania, 25 0 50

H. R. Ople, Princeton, 20 25 45

D. J. McNeill, Pennsylvania, 19 38 38

J. H. Johnson, Columbia, 15 1 16

M. P. Tynan, Columbia, 14 0 28

Elwood Horton, Yale, 14 0 28

R. L. Hamill, Yale, 13 0 26

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL CO. REPORT

Share Earnings Are Considerably Lower Than Preceding Year, but Still of Large Proportions—Readjustment Problem

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The report of the Republic Iron & Steel Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows a balance of \$6,041,934, available for the \$27,191,000 common stock after all deductions, including \$5,680,759 provision for war profits tax and \$1,750,000 preferred stock dividends. This balance is equal to \$22.22 a share on the common stock and compares with \$51.88 a share earned in 1917 and \$47.95 in 1916, after preferred stock dividends. The income account for 1918 compares:

Net earnings	\$18,777,047	\$28,328,718
Int. and divs.	729,768	429,303
Total profit	18,047,279	27,900,415
Depreciation	4,183,319	1,599,760
Min. exhaust	312,620	274,672
Prof. taxes, etc.	5,680,759	9,878,657
Net profits	8,862,116	16,816,322
Ret. after int.	7,791,934	15,857,107
Prof. divs.	1,750,000	1,750,000
Com. divs.	1,621,460	1,621,460
Surplus	4,410,474	12,457,737
Profit and loss prior	35,122,482	36,711,988

Chairman Topping's Statement
Chairman John A. Topping in his annual report says in part:

Your company emerges from the war period in a condition of such strength that the problems of readjustment may be considered with confidence. Your company and its employees discharged their full obligation to the government, 1681 of your employees having been represented in the army and navy; they also subscribed liberally to war campaign funds and purchased Liberty bonds to the amount of \$3,113,500. Your corporation holds in its treasury purchased Liberty bonds to the amount of \$9,766,465 and in addition to these expenditures, there was appropriated and expended \$5,300,000 for new construction to speed up war steel production. Operating conditions were difficult, being not only restricted by governmental regulation, but adversely affected by inadequate transportation, shortage in fuel and labor supply. Wage advances of approximately 40 per cent were authorized during the year, which necessarily increased cost of production to the maximum. On the other hand, government price regulation radically reduced selling prices, and as a result, profits were substantially reduced.

The balance unexpended on account of appropriations for construction purposes, as of Dec. 31, 1918, was \$1,655,000. During the year, 5 per cent sinking fund bonds to the par amount of \$1,054,000 were purchased and canceled.

Working Assets

Comparative statement of net working assets follows:
Current assets: Dec. 31, 1918 Dec. 31, 1917
Less current liabilities \$10,655,630 \$13,145,943
Net current assets \$28,728,968 \$25,945,526
Inventory \$12,629,576 \$12,475,652
Over contract payments 621,342 908,863
Accounts and bills receivable 7,295,125 5,980,905
U. S. gov. eff. and bds 13,766,465 14,358,265
Cash 4,072,584 4,597,793
Total \$39,295,598 \$39,090,579

Less current liabilities \$10,655,630 \$13,145,943
Net current assets \$28,728,968 \$25,945,526

GROSS VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Tr. end Dec. 31, 1918.....\$75,224,101
Tr. end Dec. 31, 1917.....78,225,451
Tr. end Dec. 31, 1916.....52,844,017

LONDON STOCK OPERATIONS LIGHT

LONDON, England—Operations in securities on the stock exchange here were light as a rule yesterday, but the tone of the markets in the main was hard. There was a renewal of activity in the oil department, where prices fluctuated. The senior Grand Trunk stocks rallied, while the junior issues had further losses. Changes in the gilt-edged section were narrow, but the group was firmer. Home rails were strong in spots.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes: Total reserve £29,476,000, increased £868,000; circulation £71,409,000, increased £217,000; bullion £24,435,000, increased £1,184,000; other securities £2,533,000, decreased £1,151,000; other deposits £125,874,000, decreased £2,585,000; public deposits £24,354,000, decreased £1,348,000; government securities £5,270,000, decreased £3,520,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 19.50 per cent compared with 18.50 per cent last week. Clearings through London banks for the week were £442,000,000, compared with £476,250,000 last week, and £426,604,000 this week last week.

MATANZAN-AMERICAN SUGAR

NEW YORK, New York—The Matanzan-American Sugar Company reports for the year ended Oct. 31, with these comparisons:

Surplus	10,294	42,129
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BANK OF ENGLAND RATE	Pe
LONDON, England—The rate of	en
discount of the Bank of England re-	ch
mains unchanged at 5 per cent.	3

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, England—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Can	47	49 1/4	47	48
Am H & L pfd	99 1/2	100 1/4	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Har & Fdry	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Loco	67 1/2	68 1/4	67 1/2	68
Am Smelters	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2	69
Am Sugar	119	119 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am T & T	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Woolen	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 1/2
Anaconda	62	62 1/4	61 1/2	61 1/2
Atchafalpa	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2	93 1/2
Bald Loco	89	89 1/4	88 1/2	88 1/2
B & O	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2
Beth Steel	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 1/2
B R T	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Can Pacific	162	162 1/4	162	162
Chandler	128	128 1/4	127 1/2	127 1/2
Ches & Ohio	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 1/2
C M & S P	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 1/2
C R I & P	25	25 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Chile	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Corn Prods	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 1/2
Cruicell Steel	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2	74 1/2
Gen Electric	158 1/2	158 3/4	158 1/2	158 1/2
Gen Motors	160 1/2	160 3/4	159 1/2	159 1/2
Goodrich	68	68 1/4	68	68
Insulation	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
Kennecott	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 1/2
Max Motor	37	37 1/4	36 1/2	36 1/2
Mex Pet	187	187 1/4	186 1/2	186 1/2
Midvale	45	45 1/4	45	45
Mo Pacific	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Mer Mar pfd	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 1/2
N Y Central	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 1/2
N Y N H & H	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 1/2
N Y S S	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 1/2
Penn Am Pet	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
Penn	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Pitt Cons	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
Rep I & St	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 1/2
So Pacific	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 1/2
So Railway	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2
Studebaker	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 1/2
Texas Co	209 1/2	210 1/4	209 1/2	209 1/2
Union Pacific	120	120 1/4	119 1/2	119 1/2
U S Rubber	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2	81 1/2
U S Steel	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 1/2
U S Sugar	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2	114 1/2
Utah Copper	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2	72 1/2
Western Union	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/2	88 1/2
Westinghouse	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 1/2
Willis-Over	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2

Total sales 1,170,300 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
L L 3 1/2s	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 1/2
L L 4 1/2s	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 5 1/2s	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2	93 1/2
L L 6 1/2s	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 1/2
L L 7 1/2s	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 1/2
L L 8 1/2s	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 1/2
L L 9 1/2s	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 1/2
L L 10 1/2s	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/2	88 1/2
L L 11 1/2s	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 1/2
L L 12 1/2s	86 1/2	86 3/4	86 1/2	86 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2
Anglo-French 5s	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2
U S Gov 4 1/2s	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2s	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2
U K 5 1/2s 1919	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2
U K 5 1/2s 1921	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2
U K 5 1/2s 1927	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Thursday's Closing Prices	Adv.	Dec.
Am Tel	107	107 1/2
Am Chem	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Woolen	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Zinc	12	12
do pfd	12	12
Atchafalpa	93 1/2	93 1/2
Atchafalpa pfd	112 1/2	112 1/2
Booth Fish	19 1/2	19 1/2
Boston Elev	67 1/2	67 1/2
Boston & Me	21 1/2	21 1/2
Butte & Sup	12	12
Cal & Arizona	59 1/2	59 1/2
Cal & Hecla	40 1/2	40 1/2
Copper Range	40 1/2	40 1/2
East End	5 1/2	5 1/2
East End pfd	8 1/2	8 1/2
East End pfd	55 1/2	55 1/2
Granby	71 1/2	71 1/2
Greene-Can	43 1/2	43 1/2
I Creek	100 1/2	100 1/2
Isle Royale	24 1/2	24 1/2
Lake Copper	31 1/2	31 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	8 1/2	8 1/2
Mass Gas	82 1/2	82 1/2
May-Elec Colony	25 1/2	25 1/2
Miami	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mohawk	54 1/2	54 1/2
N Y N H & H	32 1/2	32 1/2
North Butte	10 1/2	10 1/2
Old Dominion	32	32
Oscoda	50	50
Pond Creek	12 1/2	12 1/2
Stewart	12 1/2	12 1/2
Swift & Co	128 1/2	128 1/2
United Fruit	174 1/2	174 1/2
United Shoe	48 1/2	48 1/2
U S Smelting	5 1/2	5 1/2

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Thursday's Market	104	Asked
A B I Metal	350	350
Alma Explos	9 1/2	9 1/2
Barnett O & G	2 1/2	2 1/2
Big Ledge	28 1/2	28 1/2
Boston & Mont	490	500
Calumet & Jer	20	22
Canada Cop	18 1/2	18 1/2
Can Roy	6 1/2	6 1/2
Con Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
Con Copper	4 1/2	4 1/2
Crocker & Co	7 1/2	7 1/2
Curtis	11 1/2	11 1/2
Emerson	4 1/2	4 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2
General Asphalt	63 1/2	63 1/2
Herules	12 1/2	12 1/2
Green Monster	3 1/2	3 1/2
Hecla Mining	4 1/2	4 1/2
Houston Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2
Houston Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2
Island Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2
Jumbo Verde	12 1/2	12 1/2
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2
Keystone	8 1/2	8 1/2
Lake Park Bond	18 1/2	18 1/2
Louisiana Co	4 1/2	4 1/2
Magma Copper	26 1/2	26 1/2
McKin Dar	45 1/2	45 1/2
Moritt	24 1/2	24 1/2
Midwest Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2
Midwest Refining	150 1/2	150 1/2
Okmulgee	14 1/2	14 1/2
Peabody	28 1/2	28 1/2
Ranchman 5 1/2s	22 1/2	22 1/2
do 6 1/2s	65 1/2	65 1/2
Seaboard Ref	7 1/2	7 1/2
Seaboard Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2
Standard Oil	8 1/2	8 1/2
Standard Motor	8 1/2	8 1/2
Stanton	8 1/2	8 1/2
Submarine Boat	14 1/2	14 1/2
Texas	43 1/2	43 1/2
United Verde Bat	33 1/2	33 1/2
U S Steam	3 1/2	3 1/2
Victory	25 1/2	25 1/2
Wright Martin	4 1/2	4 1/2

ATLAS POWDER'S PROFITS

NEW YORK, New York—The Atlas Powder Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, a surplus after all charges of \$2,262,293, compared with \$2,050,481 in 1917.

WOOL TRADE OF ENGLAND FREER

War-Time Restrictions Disappearing—Lessons Learned to Be Retained Through the New Ministry of Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England (Feb. 21)—At what was probably the last meeting of the Board of Control this week, Sir Charles Sykes, M.P., Director of Wool Textile Production, gave an outline of the progress made since the signing of the armistice in the direction of freeing the industry from war-time restrictions. As rapidly as possible, he said, his department was liquidating its work in Bradford, Leicester, Edinburgh, and other places, and would shortly concentrate its energies in London as part of the organization of the newly constituted Ministry of Supply. A scheme was being worked out whereby it was hoped that the lessons and experience of the war would be retained, whilst economies would be achieved by a greater centralization of the purchases of all wool textiles for all the government services. Linked up with this permanent aspect of the matter was the temporary but extremely important one of the disposal of surplus stores. The method by which these stores, amounting to many millions sterling, were released would be a considerable factor in influencing prices, and Lord Leverfollie, the Minister of Supply, was determined that, whilst safeguarding the public interest, the sale of these stores should not unduly disturb the market.

Wool Trade Position Improves

With regard to rationing, Sir Charles Sykes stated that so far as the wool position was concerned, the trade was better off every month. The question of worsted yarns, however, was somewhat different. A sub-committee of the Wool Council was reporting on the matter in relation to the export of yarns, but in the meantime, the position of the manufacturer must be safeguarded. It had now been decided that, although rationing would be discontinued after March 31, statistics would be maintained of yarn deliveries and exports, in order to insure that sufficient yarn was available for manufacturers. Although rationing would cease on the date mentioned, it might be necessary to take steps to secure that looms were not standing because of the use of yarn for other purposes either at home or abroad.

On the subject of the cancellation of military contracts, Sir Charles reported that, in round figures, the military demand from Jan. 1 to March 31 had been reduced 66 per cent, and it had been possible by agreement with the trade to reduce the deliveries due within that period, including arrears, by 50 per cent. There was, however, still a large army to be provided for, as well as other public services. As the result of the reduced pressure of army demands, the production of standard cloth was rapidly increasing. Practically the whole of the cloth, both suiting and overcoating, totaling about 9,500,000 yards, had been delivered and was available for standard garments, with the exception of something over 500,000 yards, which had been diverted to produce suits for discharged soldiers. By about Whit Sunday, the bulk of the standard cloth would be in the hands of the retailers. The degree of control it would be necessary to exercise after March would be small, although clearly some regulation would be necessary.

Cloth Supplies Increase

Since the previous meeting of the board, Sir Charles went on to say, a fair quantity of cloth for women's wear had been made available, and the department had surplus stocks of such cloths as shalloons (used in the manufacture of shells) and cream serge (used for the lining of hospital suits) which were no longer required for government purposes. These cloths, of which there were two qualities, had been dyed in a range of colors, and a certain quantity was being made up into costumes and skirts and sold at controlled prices. He hoped that the garments would be on the market and all sold before the end of June. A little less than 3,250,000 yards of material was involved.

Some costume makers and merchants had raised difficulties with regard to the placing of the cloth on the market, and had protested that firms held large quantities of more or less similar cloth, bought at many shillings per yard above the controlled price. In reply he could only say that the standard cloth was made of raw material issued by the government at precisely the same rates as that of which the civilian cloths sold at such high prices were made, and that the controlled cloth represented cost of production plus a fair profit. In some cases London making-up firms had refused to handle the cloth, but the making-up firms in the provinces were taking it up, and would, of course, have the right to sell the controlled costumes and skirts to retailers in London. With regard to standard blankets, the first scheme provided for 800,000, which had all been disposed of to the public, provision for a further 700,000 was being made, and he hoped that by the end of March these would all be completed.

Control Lessens

Certain other stages on the road to the disappearance of control may be recorded. Unrestricted dealings in wools are now permitted, and producers of wools are under no obligation to offer them to the government except where they are required so to do

by the conditions of a contract in force. It is also officially announced that steps are being taken to facilitate the export to all destinations of mohair and of mohair, alpaca, and camel hair yarns. Further, the order restricting the employment of machinery on the production of merino tops has been canceled. In connection with the restoration of free trading in wools, it is stated that the American Woolen Company is offering a considerable weight of wools in the Bradford market. For a long time past all crossbred tops have been absorbed for military purposes, but there is a prospect of medium and fine qualities being available for the civilian trade next month.

STEEL PRODUCTS' PRICE REDUCTION

NEW YORK, New York—The Iron Age says: All interest centers in the conference on prices between the steel makers' committee and the Industrial Board at Washington, postponed to Wednesday, March 19. While some skepticism persists in the trade

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Gifts That Really Are Gifts

"I know that it will be something beautiful, and I know equally well that it will be something that I do not want or cannot use," remarked the woman who was unwrapping a package, just arrived by parcel post. "How ungrateful," looked her companion, though her tongue was silent. "Yes, I know you think me an ungrateful person," returned the other, "but I have been doing a great deal of thinking about gifts, lately, and I am going to tell you just what I mean. First of all, as I thought, here is an object lesson, or, better, perhaps, an illustration for my text."

Out of the wrappings came a most attractive brown basket, with a close-fitting lid and a neat monogram in brass upon it—a workbasket, lined with old-rose silk and fitted with everything imaginable for sewing purposes. "What a beauty!" exclaimed the friend. "What possible objection can you have to that—unless," she added, "you already have something similar." "No, that is not it. I will tell you just how I feel about it," was the reply. "The friend who sent me this is a good friend and I am fond of her, but she is one of those persons who have what I call the habit of presenting articles at random to their friends. I cannot call it giving, for it does not represent my idea of giving; it is, if I may put it so, the running wild of a generous impulse, unattended by sufficient thought. In the first place, this friend, if she had stopped to think, would have realized that this combination of golden brown and old rose would not fit into my room at all. When one lives in a studio room, one must be careful to have one's belongings harmonize, as practically everything must be in evidence. It makes me sorry to feel so about this basket, when I know it was intended to give me pleasure and to be of use, and yet, as the thought which prompted it did not go far enough to think out the detail of color, such an important detail in these days, it misses entirely the purpose for which it is bought. Now this friend has been to see me often; she knows the definite and carefully worked out scheme of my little home here, yet she 'just didn't think.' If she had bought this in black or dark blue, with a blue or orange lining, it would be perfect; as it is, to speak frankly, it is a disappointment and a burden, for I have no place in which to store away things that I do not want and cannot use."

"You see, I am discussing the question of gifts and so-called gifts—which are quite different—dispassionately and without any sentimentality whatever. In my opinion, a gift is something which one friend gives to another, as an expression of her loving thought of and liking or affection for the other, and thus, to be a true expression of such a feeling, it is chosen with care and consideration of the other's tastes and surroundings. Let me illustrate by two gifts, received not long ago, which make me fairly glow with pleasure and gratitude whenever I think of them. One is a beautiful little orange luster bowl, which is something that I had been wanting, although I had none expressed that desire to anyone, and which not only fits perfectly into the color scheme of my living room, but which found its own place ready and waiting for it. The giver of that real gift had considered my taste and my surroundings thoughtfully and in the true spirit of giving, when she chose that gift for me, and it is to me a continual expression of her loving thought. Another gift, also real, is a marmalade jar in Venetian glass, white, but powdered over with gold. That, too, just fits into my color scheme and is particularly lovely on my favorite table cover, of black oilcloth stenciled in gold. No matter how lovely a plain white set might be in itself, it would never have given me the joy that this gold and crystal combination, fitting so perfectly into my color scheme, has done."

"Gifts need not be expensive to be real gifts. Another thing that came to me not long ago, another thing in which I take much pleasure, is a holder made of black tawny, button-holed all around in gold floss and fitted with a neat little loop to hang it up by. That is one of my most useful possessions, and, whenever I do any cooking in my brass and copper chafing dish, it proves its usefulness as well as its good looks. Then there are the hand-knitted face cloths with the yellow borders, which just match my white and yellow bathroom. I could go on at great length, telling of the many gifts, real gifts, that I have received and enjoy constantly, because of the loving thought that they express. I could also go on to name a number of presents, some simple, some elaborate, that are what I call just presents; they express a kindly thought, for the most part, though some are undoubtedly a result of habit. I am getting to the point where I would much prefer receiving a card with a simple message of remembrance upon it, than a gift sent more or less gladly, probably, but with also a sort of sense of duty attendant upon it."

"When gifts—or presents—get to be a mere exchange, then, I believe, it is time to cease. To hear anyone say, 'I must send her something, because she always sends something to me,' is a travesty on giving. It is just as the poet put it: 'The gift without the giver is bare.' The real gift, the true gift, the gift that is worth having and worth giving, is the gift that is prompted by the loving thought of giving pleasure, and that, to give the fullest measure of happiness, is chosen with affectionate regard for the taste and wishes of the recipient. 'I really did not mean to preach such a long sermon, but I have been shopping today and I saw so many beautiful things that would make charming gifts that I could not help

thinking how very happying it would be, if every one who wanted to give a gift to a friend, would find out just the sort of thing that friend wanted and would enjoy, and then search out just the right thing; instead, as some may be tempted to do by the very multiplicity of things to be bought, of purchasing a lot almost at random, choice being guided by attractiveness of the articles themselves, and then parceling them out, almost equally at random, with the sole desire or impulse of giving, without the more intelligent thought of making the gift welcome to the recipient as a background for the giving."

The Blouses for Early Spring

Prominently displayed in the art needlework department of one of New York's most interesting shops is a rainbow assortment of dainty blouses in many pastel shades of handkerchief linen. At the first glance, they resemble the smocks with which every one is familiar, but a closer examination proves them to be quite somewhat shorter, in order to be practical when worn either inside or outside the belt. Instead of the usual smocking for decoration, they are effectively embroidered in the cross-stitch, which is now so much in vogue, worked in deeper hues of mercerized cotton. These blouses are prettiest when cut simply, with a V neck and turn-back collar of the linen. The sleeves, which are quite loose, are set in large armholes to conform with the flare of the blouse, are gathered in snugly at the wrists and finished with a narrow, rather full ruffle, which falls over the hands.

The embroidery is placed across the front of the blouse, at the corners of the collar, as a finishing touch around the edges of the wrist ruffles and, oddly enough, on the upper part of the sleeve, just over the forearm. A skein of loosely braided embroidery floss makes an unusual and effective tie to slip under the collar. Because these blouses are made so as to allow freedom of movement, they are excellent for spring outdoor wear; and, since their fabric is very soft, they may be worn inside the belt, if preferred. Instead of the linen, a fine quality of dotted Swiss may be used to advantage, and when it is possible to obtain this material with colored dots, exceptionally pretty effects may be secured by using deeper tones for the embroidery and tie.

A variety of afternoon blouses are being made similar to the foregoing, by using heavier materials and embroidery floss. A beautiful blouse of black satin, closely resembling the mandarin style, except that it is closed at the sides, is embellished with rich appliqué or elaborately embroidered motifs along the hem. The sleeve of this blouse is cut in the kimono style to give a graceful, unbroken line from the neck to the top of the cuff, which is unusually deep and flares in true oriental fashion. To accentuate the depth of the cuff, a narrow border of embroidery is worked along the top, which may consist of three rows of a simple running stitch in contrasting worsteds. The stitches may be alternated in length, if some regular pattern is followed, or they may be varied in their placing, row above row. The same design is followed in finishing the round, collarless neck line. An effective touch is supplied in the addition of a loosely twisted skein of woolen worsted, to suggest a tie in front, if this is desired. The border of the hem forms the chief interest center of the garment, and it should be heavily embroidered with an unusual pattern in which beautiful colors and odd shapes are curiously involved. If the design is padded well, the effect will be richer than it would be otherwise. Such a blouse may be worn to advantage with a large felt hat, having a flat brim, and simply trimmed with a black loop and bow at the side.

Another afternoon blouse was of old blue silk crepe, made slightly longer than the rest, and trimmed with a round collar of mauve chiffon and a loose tie belt of the crepe. The hem of this model was richly embroidered with a pattern of mauve and black chenille, and the flowing sleeves were relieved by a border to match, designed in slightly smaller dimensions. A large mauve or black felt hat, and simply trimmed with this blouse.

The woman who is still interested in sport clothes for the winter resort, may find a white silk jersey cloth blouse, designed effectively in black, of particular interest. A white felt sport hat, trimmed with a black silk cord and tassel, is just the right touch to complete the outfit.

Some of the smocks, made of crepe and linen, bound in colors and with the neck line cut shallow, are very attractive. One of these is made in white linen, its neck and sleeves bound with a band of soft tan wool braid one inch wide, with a girdle of the braid to match. Another variety is a little white crepe smock, bound in bright calico, with a scarlet pleated ribbon girdle, while a shrimp pink crepe smock is finished with soft gray, having a ribbon girdle of the same shade. For the woman who likes striking effects, a white smock, with black linen binding and a black and white ribbon girdle, would be appropriate.

The Loose Back Panel

The present season has a fondness for loose panel effects, both on gowns and on suit coats. Sometimes, in connection with gowns, these panels will reach from the neck far to the bottom of the skirt, being caught just a bit at the waistline, in order to hold their shape. On coats, the panels occasionally widen out into almost military capes.



Collectors enjoying the handling and rearranging of their treasures

Here and There

LONDON, England.—It would not be easy to fix the date of the beginning of the art and practice of collecting. It would certainly not be a recent one, although, on the other hand, it has probably become more widely spread and has been carried on by a larger number of persons, during the last hundred years or so, than ever before, for a number of factors have combined to take it out of the hands of the few and to make it more easily followed by the general public. Collections may be, and undoubtedly are, of the most varied character, and the objects which two enthusiasts with different tastes may collect with unflinching patience, and search for with unremitting zeal, may frequently be a subject of mutual astonishment. The collector of Elzevirs of the good dates, for instance, may have little in common with the enthusiasts of the collector of needle cases, or the seeker for Chelsea figures with another's devotion to the acquisition of autographs; yet, to each collector, if he or she really belongs to the genus collector, nothing can be more absorbingly interesting than his or her particular hobby. Collectors should themselves be, in some degree, connoisseurs, if they are to be worthy of the name. The man or woman, who, knowing nothing of the subject, employs dealers to buy for him, may have a fine collection, but he is not thereby constituted a member of the goodly fellowship of collectors, and he is a stranger to the joy of the rare find which so often rewards the patient search. Book collectors must rank high in the fellowship, and French book collectors take a specially honored place; for, does not the very mention of book collecting bring with it the thought of the quails of Paris and of all the numerous company of book lovers who have frequented them, while among them, surely, the wise and kindly Sylvester Bonnard has his place?

China collectors may, perhaps, come next in the order of precedence. The taste for Oriental, and for European, china is a widespread one. Queen Mary, the wife of William of Orange, seems to have had one of the first great collections of Chinese porcelain. An entry in Evelyn's diary, for June 13, 1653, describes how he "saw the Queen's rare cabinets and collection of china, which was wonderfully rich and plentiful." Macaulay has a very unsympathetic allusion to the matter, for he tells how the Queen "amused herself by forming at Hampton Court a vast collection of hideous images," a curiously inept piece of criticism.

Some persons collect only one thing, others many, and there are almost innumerable objects which may be, and are, made the subject of collections. To mention just a few of the more usual ones, there are numerous and enthusiastic collectors of all kinds of old furniture, porcelain, pottery, pewter, embroideries, first editions, book plates, Japanese prints, old English prints, Sheffield plate, pictures, postage stamps, watches, clocks, old brass—but there seems no end to it! In the zeal of collecting, the question of the intrinsic beauty or use or interest of the thing sought for is sometimes apt to be overlooked, and the only question considered is the correctness of the date, or the maker's name, or, almost more foolish, perhaps, than any—

thing, the rarity of the object. This, surely, is the abuse of collecting. Neither is the fact that many others are collecting something, at that particular time, in itself a good reason for adding to their number. Before setting out to make a collection, it is well to be sure that the object of it, either on account of its appearance, its usefulness, its interest, or some other essential quality which it may possess, is really worth the trouble to be spent upon it.

All this having been decided, and a collection or collections made, there next arises the question of how to dispose of them. To give one's house the appearance of a museum is hardly desirable; on the other hand, a mixture of old English slipware and modern peasant pottery, all excellent things in themselves, will be anything but successful. Glass-fronted cupboards or bookcases of the Chippendale, or Sheraton variety, are useful things when it comes to the question of disposing of small collections; and, for the coarser kinds of china or of metal ware, oak dressers are excellent. Failing these, much may be done with modern substitutes. It is well to keep a china collection of one kind or period together, if possible, the effect being thereby greatly enhanced; indeed, the same thing applies to most collections. When the collections are numerous, and space not overabundant, there is a good deal to be said for the plan of putting some things away for a time and bringing others out in their place. Collectors generally enjoy handling and rearranging their treasures, and every change may result in showing these to greater advantage.

Made in America

American cheeses are at last coming into their own; their excellence is no longer a matter for faint praise. Cheeses that have been out of market, in the United States, for the last two or three years, have been seriously missed; but in that time American manufacturers have made great strides toward filling the vacancies acceptably. Even the holes in the American Swiss cheese are true enough to tradition to assure the most observant buyer.

What is called "full cream dairy cheese," mild or sharp, cream cheese, and well-made cottage cheese are the principal factors in cheese cookery, though cheeses in bottles and jars figure in many sauces, sandwich fillings, soups, and salads.

The best way to cut soft cheese, which is inclined to crumble, is with a stout linen thread. To keep dairy cheese, that is in daily use, moist, wrap it in a cloth wrung out of clear cold water. If the cheese is to be kept for some time, wrap it in a piece of well-butted white wrapping paper. Always keep cheese in a cool, damp atmosphere, well covered from the air.

Luncheons are often including a cheese dish of some sort in place of a sweet dessert, some of these dishes being quite elaborate and requiring a good deal of skill to fashion. Women who entertain, even in a small way, should know how to make a few of these dishes for emergency use.

Cheese Hearts with Marron Purée: Take 2 small or 1 large fresh cream

cheese, adding enough sweet cream to it to make a pliable paste. Add a saltspoon of salt, 2 of sugar, and a pinch of cayenne; dust the molding board with a little cornstarch, roll the cheese to ½ inch thickness and cut into hearts with a sharp cutter. Lay each heart on a crisp, dry lettuce leaf, putting a dessert-spoonful of marron purée on top of each. The purée comes in bottles.

Vareniki: This is a Russian dish, often served in place of meat. Rub ½ pound of fresh cottage cheese through a fine sieve. Add 1 beaten egg, a saltspoon of salt, a tablespoon of sugar, ½ cup of flour and a pinch of allspice or nutmeg; mold into a smooth paste, roll on the board ½ inch thick and cut into small rounds. Drop the cakes into fast-boiling water; when they rise to the top, they are done. Remove to a hot platter, pour ¼ cup of sweet butter, melted, over them, dust with a few carefully fried bread crumbs and turn a cup of rich sour cream over all.

Cottage Cheese à la Turque: Break with a fork 1 pound of cottage cheese in a warm frying pan; when it melts, add a tablespoon of finely sifted flour and stir until the mixture is buttery; turn on to a hot dish and pour over ½ cup of hot honey, flavored with rose flavor.

Camembert Rounds: Open a tin of American Camembert, remove the tin-foil and, with a hot knife, spread as many toast rounds as are needed. Dust each with a little salt and red pepper, sprinkle with a teaspoon of pulverized walnuts, set in the oven 1 minute and serve with the salad.

Chesterfields: Pare 3 firm white parsnips, boil until tender, drain and mash. Add pepper, salt, a tablespoon of sugar, a small lump of butter, ½ cup of grated cheese, 1 beaten egg, 1 tablespoon each of flour and chopped pine nuts. Mix, roll in small balls, dip in egg and fine crumbs and fry. Serve with cheese sauce; a good white sauce, to which add ½ cup of grated cheese before serving.

The Hearthside Basket

A number of persons, whose homes are made cozy by open fireplaces, are using attractive baskets as containers for the extra supply of firewood which it is convenient to keep close by. These baskets must be unusually strong in order to be of service, but, at the same time, they may then be made as decorative as one may desire. They are displayed in a number of shapes and sizes, and are obtainable either with varnished or unvarnished surfaces. If intended for the room which has highly polished furniture, the baskets may be given a glazed surface; those used in the bungalow are, of course, much simpler. Where an odd touch is desired, the baskets are painted in brilliant Japanese patterns, with colored flowers on dark backgrounds, and with a touch of gilt and a silk tassel or two to complete their festive appearance. As the baskets are kept well back from the fireplace, such decoration is not impractical.

Gardens Old and New

LONDON, England.—The art of gardening has developed in a remarkable way of late years. Growers have specialized, amateurs have experimented, the world has been ransacked for rare plants from China to Peru; and a really formidable literature has grown up dealing with the garden under all its aspects. Formal gardens, wild gardens, rock gardens, wall gardens, water gardens, all these have their devotees; and a little library of volumes is dedicated to them, while even the kitchen garden and the herb garden have their panegyrists. If anyone wishes, like Maud, to have a garden of roses, a dozen experts have given minute descriptions of just how her desire may best be accomplished.

Possibly the wild garden taxes the skill of the gardener to the greatest extent. To be really successful, a wild garden must wear an air of what an Eighteenth Century writer might call an elegant disorder, by no means the same thing as an untidy garden, and not especially easy of attainment. If a little wood adjoins the garden, judicious clearing and planting will give a charming result, and the really cultivated garden may be made to merge gradually into the semi-wild portion. Such an experience as befell the writer is, however, to be carefully avoided; a zealous, but unimaginative gardener, told to plant lilies of the valley in a clearing in a small larchwood on the outskirts of the garden, dug a neat four-sided oblong bed, which looked out of place as anything could well do among its surroundings, although the lilies flourished exceedingly.

Bunches of Michaelmas daisies look effective in a half-cleared wood, and little crimson cyclamen will soon make themselves at home, while the discovery of their first blossoms, some early spring morning, will never fail to be a delightful experience. The yellow globe flower, or trollius, which grows wild in profusion in some favored localities, such as the Western Highlands, never looks out of place in a rock garden. Foxgloves, of course, are suitable; so are campanulas, mulleins, and poppies of all sorts. Every one knows how beautiful the effect of daffodils, grown in grass, can be, and every one would do well to add scillas, grape hyacinths, and fritillaries to their number.

Where there is sufficient space to allow of the multiplication of separate effects, and labor is not a difficulty, a beautiful little autumn garden may be made of nothing but Michaelmas daisies of various kinds. Every one who has once seen how their delicate mauve and pink and silvery coloring gains in brilliancy from being massed together in this way will realize that, good as their effect is when grown with other flowers in a mixed border, they look their best alone.

The construction of a rock garden is not a thing to be lightly undertaken; far more is needed to the making of a successful rock garden than most people are in the least aware. The inexperienced amateur, who proposes to set about the matter, had best study the writings of experts on the subject and do nothing rashly. A few general hints may be given as to the main considerations to be observed, but the subject is too vast a one to deal with briefly with any thoroughness.

There is a great charm about good rock gardens, but, all the same, a liking for them is often an acquired taste. The little Alpines are so small and the attractions of the masses of color in the perennial bed are so obvious, but, once the taste is acquired, the gentians and the Alpine phloxes, with their brilliant coloring, and the fairy-like little saxifages will come to have a charm of their own surpassed by nothing else in the whole garden.

In choosing the site for a rock garden, any natural feature should be taken advantage of, in the shape of a depression or a bank. The shapeless mounds, dumped down in the middle of the lawns in some gardens, cannot be too carefully avoided. Mr. Raymond E. Negus, in his contribution to rock gardening literature, in "Gardens for Small Country Houses," classes the various forms of rock gardens under the headings of, "the dell, the ravine, the miniature cliff, and the knoll." The list need not stop there. Very excellent effects can be obtained, as the writer knows from personal experience, from an almost flat rock garden; and, in May and June, its appearance will be like that of a gorgeously hued eastern carpet laid on the ground. A rock garden should, if possible, have both a south

and a north aspect, although its southern face may well be the larger of the two.

Mr. Negus says: "Every stone in the garden should have the semblance of having been in its place from time immemorial," and he lays special stress on the advice to "adopt a definite scheme of stratification and carry it out carefully throughout your garden." Again he says: "The stones should be of the largest possible size compatible with convenience in handling. It is of the utmost importance that a stone, once placed in position, should never be moved; moreover, large, well-placed rocks are a joy in and for themselves, whereas small ones almost invariably look scrappy." If all gardeners would take his advice on the subject of deep trenching to heart, there would be fewer failures. The underlying soil of the rock garden should, he affirms, be trenched to a depth of at least two and a half feet. Let all owners of rock gardens, or at least all who propose to make one, read, learn, and inwardly digest this dictum.

A New Use for the Vase

It was a really beautiful vase, graceful yet substantial in line, and of exquisite coloring. As much of the beauty of the Nippon sunset as the Japanese artist could bring to it had been lovingly painted over its surface. Yet, curiously enough, it hurt one to look at it, because of an ugly chip at its opening. It is said that the Japanese always mar their work, in their own estimation, by some slight stroke, when it is finished, to show that they realize that nothing man-made is ever perfect; yet this blemish was done far less skillfully than any Japanese would have made. After a careless passer-by had brushed something across the top, which caused this chip, the owner wondered for many months how she could restore its former beauty. At last, in the course of a shopping trip, she discovered a solution, and it was not long before the transformation was complete.

In a delightful section of a large department store, where rows of beautiful lamps glowed with soft shades of rose, yellow and old blues, she found a few curiously lovely lamps, whose foundations were formed of rare and costly vases, imported from the Orient. Fitted to their openings were the regular electric lamp fixtures, over which shades of exquisite design and coloring were adjusted. On the one hand a delicate Chinese vase, with unusual tracery, displayed a beautiful shade of Chinese embroidery, blending perfectly with the base. On the other, tall black vases, brilliant with cherry blossoms, and glossy with lacquer or rubbing, were shaded with soft oriental materials, rich and lustrous. It took but a few moments for the shopper to see the possibilities for her prized vase, which, with a carefully fitted rim to support the fixtures, would certainly show no chipped edges. Later, when a few strips of carefully selected brocade, separated from each other by some exquisite Japanese embroidery in colors resembling the sunset, were sewed together for a shade, the owner of the vase found herself possessed of a new lamp which was, indeed, a thing of beauty.

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War Memorial Plan for London
By The Christian Science Monitor special
art correspondent

LONDON, England.—A scheme has been recently put forward for the creation in London of an Imperial War Memorial on a very ambitious scale. The suggestion is that a triangular area in Westminster, bounded on its three sides by Victoria Street, Vauxhall Bridge Road, and the Thames, should be laid out on impressive architectural lines with wide avenues and large open spaces in which sites would be provided for monuments and war memorials. In this area buildings would be erected for the University of London and for various learned associations, and room would be reserved for art galleries and for other educational institutions. The streets would be given names commemorative of the war and of the nations by whose efforts success was won—Empire Avenue, Columbia Avenue, Mons Place, and so on—to remind future generations of what was achieved by the men and women of today during the years in which the fate of the world was at stake.

There is certainly something appropriate in the suggestion that institutions in which the youth of the nation is to be educated should be grouped together in a quarter designed to commemorate one of the greatest events in the national history. Such surroundings would be stimulating to the imagination of young people. They would help them to realize that the traditions of their country are well worth maintaining—and that to maintain them properly sacrifices are demanded as part of the duty of citizenship. For a memorial of this type does not only glorify the triumphs of war, it recalls also what the nation suffered and endured to make those triumphs possible and what was the price the country paid for its share in the victory.

But there is another aspect of this scheme which deserves to be considered—its aesthetic side. The sentiment and associations of a memorial can be largely discounted by any failure to give it a due measure of artistic quality. If, as a work of art, it is indifferent, it will lack the power to appeal vividly to the imagination. In treatment it must be worthy of its purpose, because it is only by being in itself a great achievement that it can arouse the enthusiasm of the future generations.

Moreover, there is in this suggestion for the reconstruction of a large area in London an intention to add a new feature to the capital of the British Empire. This intention can scarcely be realized if the artistic possibilities of the scheme are not viewed with the utmost seriousness and developed with the fullest appreciation of their importance. Anything short of this would be merely the waste of a splendid opportunity—better by far that the idea should be abandoned entirely than that it should be carried out on commonplace, conventional lines or without the right degree of aesthetic fitness.

For there are already in London far too many illustrations of the way in which plans of improvement can be made ineffective by the absence of artistic direction and by the lack of aesthetic insight. There are far too many instances of things well begun and spoilt in completion by injudicious economy, or by sheer want of intelligent taste. London has its great distinguishing features, its fine moments, but it has many more which have missed their full effect through the exclusion of the artist's influence and the consequent triumph of the purely utilitarian spirit. Schemes there have often been for the beautifying of its streets and open spaces, schemes capable of noble results. But, over and over again, they have ended in a compromise without meaning and without distinction, because certain of the more urgent obligations have been evaded.

As an example, the treatment of the admiralty arch at Charing Cross is worth quoting. Here was erected a building of definite architectural pretensions, designed as the entrance to an avenue which was itself intended to serve as a worthy approach to the Victoria memorial. To enable this building to be seen, the removal of some houses which faced Trafalgar Square was necessary so that the arch might form one side of an open space and play its due part in a dignified piece of street planning. But the usual compromise was adopted, and adequate clearance was too expensive and so only just enough of the intervening houses were taken away to allow of a roadway being opened up to the arch—just enough to permit it to fulfill its utilitarian purpose and to give it a sort of back-yard appearance which destroys its dignity.

Another instance can be found in the laying out of the Victoria Embankment, a memorable addition to the formal beauties of London, finely conceived and treated in all its details with excellent judgment, but spoilt after all by the retention of a singularly ugly railway bridge and station which block out the perspective of the river and break the architectural continuity of the buildings which rise effectively from the embankment gardens. Here again considerations of cost have been allowed to prevail against the obvious artistic necessity to make the scheme complete, and the evasion of a clear obligation has been permitted with the worst possible results.

London could be made a much finer city than it is, if in the plans for its improvement, a more consistent regard were paid to the value of art as a factor in the education of the people and if less anxiety were shown to cut down expenses. At present the official idea seems to be that, when money has to be saved, the artistic features of the scheme under consideration are those which, in the interests of economy, should be first struck out. It would be far better, if the need for economy is really urgent, to make the scheme

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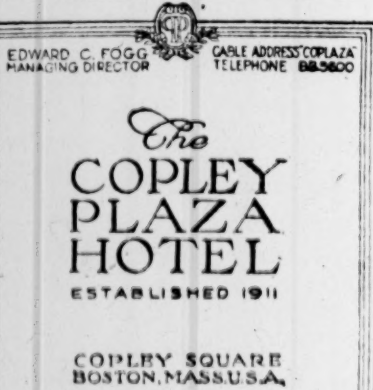
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less ambitious, but to see that the artistic possibilities of what is left of it are developed to the utmost. Everything that improves the appearance of a town, good architecture, agreeable planning, well thought out arrangement of picturesque details, does something toward improving the character of the people who live in it. The man whose surroundings are designed with a feeling for aesthetic propriety is likely to be a better citizen than the one who has to spend his days in the midst of squalid ugliness or among the dull, lifeless buildings which the practical economist particularly affects.

Therefore, it can fairly be argued that, for the good of the people, the artist must be allowed to have his say in every scheme which is proposed for the improvement of London and all other cities. If he asks for variations and additions which will increase the cost, his request is not to be lightly disregarded. For he wants something which will make the scheme more efficient and more worth the money which is to be laid out upon it.

That such an increase of expenditure is an extravagance must not be assumed. It is, indeed, the wisest economy if it makes an equivalent addition to the happiness of the townspeople and helps to raise their standard of refinement and taste. A city improvement should be much more than a matter of opening up new streets for traffic, or of modernizing districts that have got out of date; it should be a genuine, aesthetic effort designed to appeal to what is best in human nature and to stimulate that love of beauty which is a saving grace in civilized man.

AUDITORIUM AS A SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—An auditorium, sufficient in size and suitable for conventions, symphony orchestra, and for the presentation of grand opera, in all probability will be the memorial from the State of Louisiana to her sons who took part in the fighting in Europe. Headed by Mayor Martin Behrman, the leading business and professional men of New Orleans are arranging the plans for the construction of the building, a nucleus of the fund for its construction having been established by one-fifth of the total gross receipts of the Grand Opera Company here, which probably will amount to \$50,000 or \$70,000. Present plans are for an auditorium to cost approximately \$50,000, exclusive of the land.

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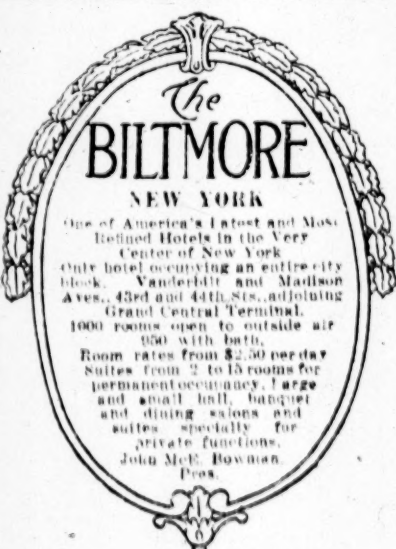
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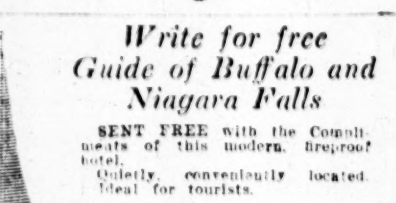
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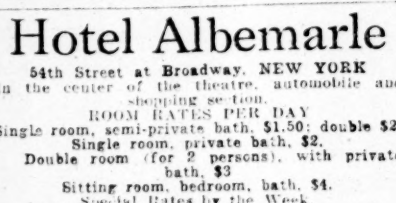
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Plays all disc records made
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The Harry Thomas Grocery
The Quality Grocers
Fresh Meats, Dressed Poultry, Etc.
200 and 208 WEST MARKET STREET
Phone Main 4947

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

TH

The boy has always been a factor in industry. Here and there some importance beyond its economic value has been attached to his work; but in relatively few cases in the past has been the rule of industry for him to earn subsistence wages. A sort of tradition has grown up that a boy, because he is a boy, and for no other reason, should work for a sum which bears no relation whatever to the cost of his subsistence. It has been assumed that the proverbial few shillings were all that he was entitled to expect. Such an attitude, with the practices which it inspired, had no justification either moral or economic.

During the war period, however, the boy seems to have come into his own, and sometimes into something

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—A step of importance has been taken by the University of London toward the new chair of Modern Greek in King's College. Matters are not yet ripe for the election of the first professor, and the Senate has therefore arranged for well-known Modern Greek scholars to give public lectures and to conduct the work of the new department. The first lecture, on the scientific and practical value of Modern Greek, Mr. Gennadius took the chair, and among those present were the Archbishop of Cyprus and other Cypriot notables. The lecturer was Prof. Simon Menares, who occupies the chair of Greek Philology in the University of Athens. The importance of the lecture, said Mr. Gennadius, consisted in the fact that it was practically the inauguration of the chair of Modern Greek.

Y. M. C. A. NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio—Hopes that Antioch College of this village may realize some of the aspirations of the first president, Horace Mann, and that it be revived by the announcement that the Young Men's Christian Association has taken it over and will make it the central institution of its educational system. It is also stated that the Young Women's Christian Association and the American Red Cross have approached the Y. M. C. A. with regard to an understanding by which they will cooperate in the development of their educational training work at Antioch. A million dollar endowment and the spending of about \$500,000 for new buildings are among the plans of the Y. M. C. A. for the proposed university. Antioch was originally established by the Christian Church, but became a non-sectarian institution. The school claims to have been the first in the United States to give women the same study privileges as men.

Work Within the Walls

ut it is not the towers, the domes, the mullioned windows which instill us; it is what good work is carried on within those walls. While it is

If Westerners—on the sporting rule that the outsider sees the best of the game—feel compelled to say there is a good deal that they would like to change, some very much, others conceding that much should be changed, and that the Japanese system of national education, we shall not quarrel with the domestic claim that the country has a very wide system. It would have seemed our privilege to dispute the thoroughness of the methods, when we learnt that a few years ago there were over 55,000 young men in the annual draft of conscripts for the army who could scarcely read, and more than 29,000 who could neither write nor read, and that very much the same deplorable conditions existed in the last draft. This sort of thing does militate heavily against the statement that "every child in Japan, between the ages of six and fourteen is compelled to attend school." The feeling, however, is rather taken from the criticism by the shameful evidence of illiteracy in Western military forces—army and navy—which recent investigations have brought to light; although the heavy percentage of aliens in those ranks is a measure of saving face.

We must accept the Japanese Government's official statement that there are some 20,000 elementary schools in

The keystone of a great national university is its library. Without this all its buildings, even its laboratories, are piles of stone and nothing more. The ablest teachers must have books to begin with. Now the library at Princeton is a fine one; particularly carefully built up in many important departments, but it still falls short of what is necessary in order that Nassau Hall may make a start as a great national university. Here then is item number one for the reconstruction committee. It is true that President Gibbs himself is well aware of the need, and specifically referred to it in his Alumni Day address. But you will not find the library occupying a large place in the thoughts of the average college alumnus. For truth to say, the majority of American college alumni are not interested in the library. They are to make college preparation for you say that vast numbers may give an alma mater a specious air of prosperity, and then by some undefined process, once this uneducated horde has been gathered together, to put the

This tractor training is being met with a great deal of enthusiasm in practically every center in which the work has been established. In nine out of every ten centers students have had to be turned away because of too large an enrollment, and extra instructors have had to be provided.

The State, throughout the high schools, where the efficient equipment has maintained, established 20 centers for radio telegraphy, along with a trained hundred of operators. Also classes were established in oxyethylene welding, automobile mechanics, automobile electric, automobile construction and repair, machine shop, blacksmithing, and electricity. One very interesting problem worked out as the establishing of classes in shipbuilding and shipbuilding, instructors being selected from the yards to teach the interested classes; a thousand shipyard workers were asked to give special courses in shipbuilding. Classes were also established in industries dealing with government work, where need of such training existed or arose.

THE HOME FORUM

Lafayette at Bunker Hill

Forty-nine years ago I had the privilege, in my capacity as aid to Governor Lincoln, to stand next to General Lafayette when he laid the corner-stone of the monument on Bunker Hill. It is impossible for persons of this generation to realize the enthusiasm with which his return was greeted; all knew that when he applied, in 1776, to our commissioners in Paris for a passage in the first ship they should dispatch to America, they were obliged to answer him that they possessed not the means or the credit sufficient for providing a single vessel in all the ports of France. "Then," exclaimed the youthful hero, "I will provide my own." And it is a literal fact that when all America was too poor to offer him so much as a passage to her shores, he left, in his tender youth, the bosom of a home where domestic happiness, wealth, and honor awaited him, to plunge in our inauspicious struggle.

And his reappearance, after an absence of forty years, was almost as if his friend George Washington had returned on the scene. On June 15, after having, in four months, traveled over five thousand miles, and visited the country from Maine to Florida, and received the homage of our sixteen republics—a fact, before the invention of railways, almost without a parallel—Lafayette reached Boston to witness the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

The day dawned with uncommon splendor. The State of Massachusetts had made an appropriation to pay the expenses of every soldier of the Revolution who reported himself on that day; and almost every survivor of that venerable band, who resided in New England, had availed himself of her bounty. From my official relations, I witnessed the meeting of these veterans. They had parted nearly half a century before. Their subsequent lot in life, or even their continued existence, had been to each other unknown. They met and recognized one another with almost the feelings of boys.

Forty years before, their patriot souls had scorned the advice not to disband until the nation had paid for their services, and they left the army poor and, from their military experiences, unfitted to prosper in the usual avocations of life. The visit of Lafayette, and the recognition through him and with him of their services, was to them like the breaking out of the setting sun after a day of storms, revealing the beauty of the land for which they had suffered, and giving them the hope of a brighter tomorrow.—Josiah Quincy (1874).

"As Silver Is Tried"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS out of those illuminating experiences, when the spiritual fact was perceived in the burning bush, heard amidst the flames on Sinai, recognized in the glowing pillar in the wilderness, in the prophet's visions, and in the shining chariots round about Elisha, that the declaration, "Our God is a consuming fire," was crystallized. Taken as a symbol of the justice and holiness of God, fire very naturally came to bear the further significance of destruction to all that is unlike divine Principle; so that the approach to God, from the mortal standpoint, must be through a process of testing and refining, as metals are purified. This was what the Psalmist acknowledged when he said, "For thou, O God, hast proved us: thou hast tried us, as silver is tried."

Trial has so persistently been the lot of those who have sought to forsake the material for the spiritual, that the human mind, in its perverse way, has misinterpreted the trial itself as designed by God. This could not be since God is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. But, in the overcoming of materialism and the approach to spiritual understanding, the human being encounters the difficulties of his own material beliefs; and it is in the effort to separate the wrong belief from the realization of spiritual fact, that a man enters into and remains in the crucible until consciousness is cleansed of all materialism. Trial, rightly interpreted, really liberates and develops faith and understanding. That Mrs. Eddy so understood and accepted trials, is evidenced when she writes, on page 419 of Science and Health, "Every trial of our faith in God makes us stronger. The more difficult seems the material condition to be overcome by Spirit, the stronger should be our faith and the purer our love."

It was said of the Christ, "He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers' soap; and he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver," and the prophet, who thus recognized Truth's inexorable demand for perfection, pertinently asked, "Who may abide the day of his coming? and who shall stand when he appeareth?" This question of what shall stand before the appearing of Truth, cannot be ignored, nor can the answer be long delayed. Divine Principle being Spirit, its manifestation is spiritual, and Principle protects and sustains only its own idea, while all that expresses material sense disappears before the fervent purity of divine Mind. "The fire," Paul wrote to the Corinthians, "shall try every man's work of what sort it is. If any man's work abide . . . he shall receive a reward. If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss; but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire."

Just why all human work shall be tried, becomes wholly clear when it is understood that a man's work, his conduct, including all his activities, is the expression of his thought. It is in the realm of thought that the test is actually decided between false material concepts and spiritual ideas. Does a man yield himself to the domination of the carnal mind, which must be destroyed, or does the spiritual consciousness, which reflects God, and is indestructible and good, rule him and direct his activities in harmony with divine Principle? The human mind, being itself the very essence of materiality, expresses itself materially, and, although in its deepest and basest subtlety it may do this in the name of good, both the human mind and its manifestations are unreal, and must therefore disappear before the spiritual idea, which reflects divine Mind.

The human mind seeks to lay up treasures on earth because it believes that substance is matter. "He that loveth silver," however, as the Preacher said, "shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance with increase." The reason for this continual dissatisfaction in materiality is that the belief in matter as substance is virtually a belief in limitation, since matter is finite, and limitation can, of course, never pass beyond its limits into unbounded spiritual harmony. Spiritually understood, substance is idea, and the understanding which detaches silver, or any other human image, from its material conception and restores it to its rightful nature as idea, realizes something of the unlimited abundance of pure Mind. In this process of testing, or the scientific translation of objects of thought from matter into Spirit, "We also," as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 126 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "have gained higher heights; have learned that trials lift us to that dignity of Soul which sustains us, and finally conquers them; and that the ordeal refines while it chastens."

It is this understanding of trials and their use in human experience, that delivers a man from fear of them and from his desire to evade them. A man cannot run away from a false belief. The refining is a spiritual process, separating false concepts from right ones. It therefore makes little difference what particular phase, to human sense, the trial assumes; it is only a false concept, in any case, while the pure idea, and which must be consumed in the scientific knowledge of God. The trial finally disposes of the discordant condition and also delivers the mortal from himself, from his belief in sensuous life in matter. This is, indeed, the purpose of the appearing of the Christ, Truth, to the human consciousness. Peter had assimilated this lesson and its purification, when he wrote, "Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some

strange thing happened unto you: but rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings; that, when his glory shall be revealed, ye may be glad also with exceeding joy."

When a man denies the carnal mind and sense evidence utterly, as having neither reality nor substance, he begins to understand and demonstrate Life as divine Principle. In this way only, the human being advances out of his lingering materiality, which alone necessitates the test, into spiritual reality, where the supremacy of good is established. With tender encouragement, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Beloved, that which purifies the affections also strengthens them, removes fear, subdues sin, and endues with divine power; that which refines character at the same time humbles, exalts, and commands a man, and obedience gives him courage, devotion, and attainment." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 131.)

We Must and Will Think for Ourselves

"Deep in our hearts, I think, we feel that only the American people could ever really understand us," John Galsworthy says in "American and Briton." "And being extraordinarily self-conscious, perverse, and proud, we do our best to hide from Americans that we have any such feeling. It would distress the average Briton to confess that he wanted to be understood, had anything so natural as a craving for fellowship or for being liked. . . . We see in Americans a sort of image of ourselves; feel near enough, yet far enough, to criticize and carp at the points of difference. It is as though a man went out and encountered, in the street, what he thought for the moment was himself, and, wounded in his amour propre, instantly began to disparage the appearance of that fellow."

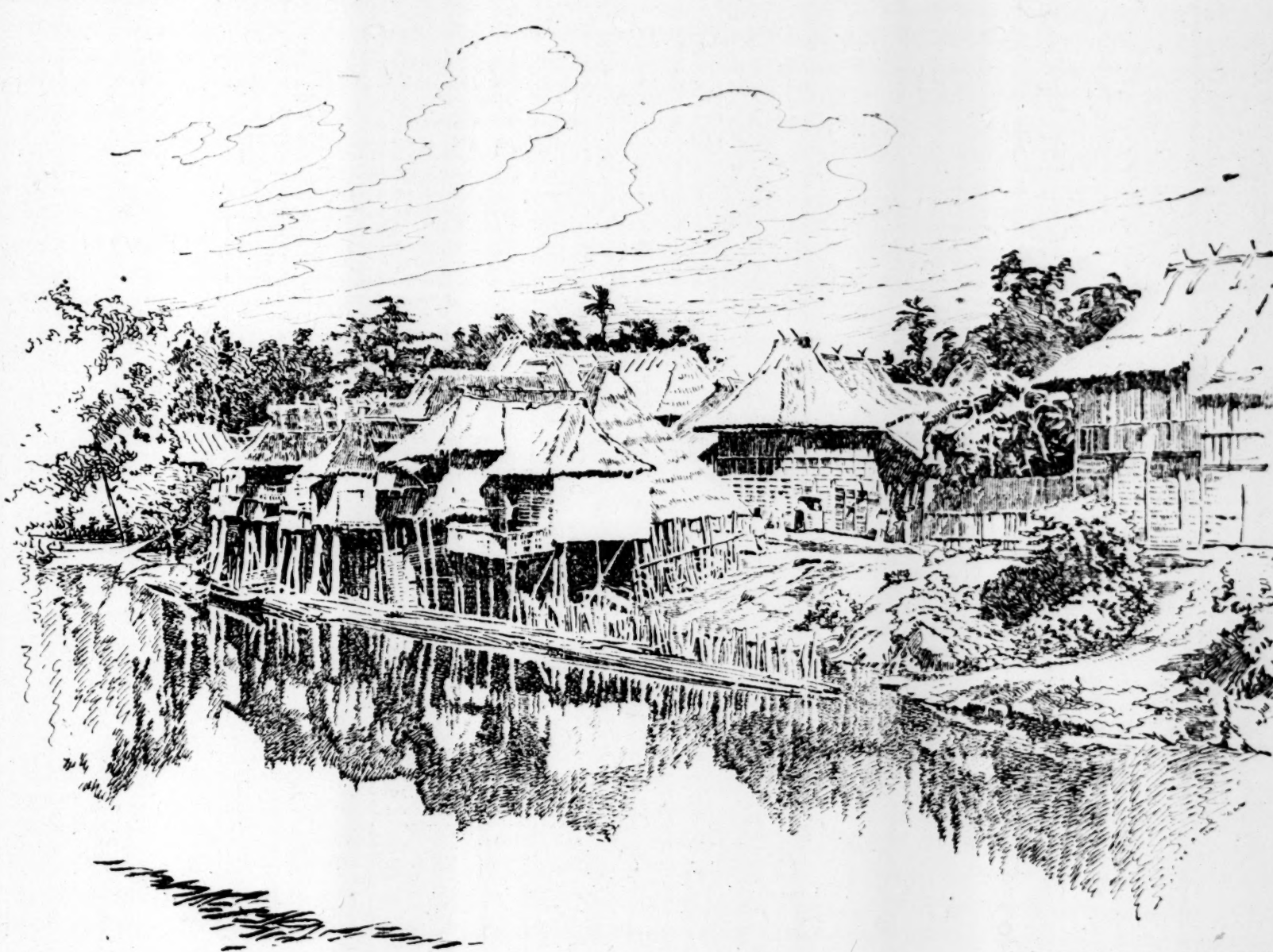
"Probably community of language rather than of blood accounts for our sense of kinship, for a common means of expression cannot but mold thought and feeling into some kind of unity. One can hardly overrate the intimacy which a common literature brings. The lives of great Americans, Washington and Franklin, Lincoln and Lee and Grant, are unsealed for us, just as to Americans are the lives of Marlborough and Nelson, Pitt and Gladstone and Gordon, Longfellow and Whittier and Whitman can be read by the British child as simply as Burns and Shelley and Keats. Emerson and William James are no more difficult to us than Darwin and Spencer to Americans. Without an effort we rejoice in Hawthorne and Mark Twain, Henry James and Howells, as Americans can in Dickens and Thackeray, Meredith and Thomas Hardy. And, more than all, Americans own with ourselves all literature in the English tongue before the Mayflower sailed; Chaucer and Spenser, and Shakespeare, Raleigh, Ben Jonson, and the authors of the English Bible Version are their spiritual ancestors as much as ever they are ours. The tie of language is all-powerful for language is the food formative of minds. A volume could be written on the formation of character by literary humor alone. The American and Briton, especially the British townsman, have a kind of bone-deep defiance of Fate, a readiness for anything which may turn up, a dry, dry smile under the blackest sky, and an individual way of looking at things which nothing can shake."

"Americans and Britons both, we must and will think for ourselves, and know why we do a thing before we do it. We have that ingrained respect for the individual conscience which is at the bottom of all free institutions. Some years before the war an intelligent and cultivated Austrian, who had lived long in England, was asked for his opinion of the British. 'In many ways,' he said, 'I think you are inferior to us; but one great thing I have noticed about you which we have not. You think and act and speak for yourselves.' If he had passed those years in America instead of in England he might have pronounced the same judgment of Americans. Freedom, of course, like every form of freedom, goes in danger of its life in war time."

"But so strong is the free instinct in both countries that some vestiges of it will survive even this war, for democracy is a sham unless it means the preservation and development of this instinct of thinking for oneself throughout a people. 'Government of the people by the people for the people' means nothing unless individuals keep their consciences unfettered and think freely. Accustomed people to be nosed and spoon-fed, and democracy is a mere pretense. The measure of democracy is the measure of the freedom and sense of individual responsibility of its humblest citizens. And democracy—I say it with solemnity—has yet to prove itself."

Spring

Nothing is so beautiful as spring—When weeds, in wheels, shoot long and lovely and lush;—Thrush's eggs look like low heavens, and thrush Through the echoing timber does so rinse and wring The ear, it strikes like lightnings to hear him sing; The glassy peartree leaves and blooms, they brush The descending blue; that blue is all in a rush With richness; the racing lambs too have fair their fling. . . .—Gerard Hopkins.



In the suburbs of Manila

"The Very Noble City"

Not long after a midnight, on one of the small steamers that labor through the sea between Hongkong and Manila, I awoke. The tumultuous waters had become quiet. With the increasing smoothness of the vessel's motion I was soon aroused and went upon deck. A warm, soft air was blowing. The sky was a-sparkle with stars, some of them strange to me. The ocean, in the far distance lost in blackness, glistened near by under a luminous sky and scintillated with phosphorescence where the steamer cleaved its path through. But not far away, off the starboard quarter, arose, dark within the horizon's gloom, a great mound from whose farther edge flashed a brilliant light. That, I guessed, is the island of Corregidor. We were on our way up the bay toward the city of Manila. To the north, dimly seen, stood the mainland as a mountain mass. Forward, the ship seemed to be dashing onward through the open sea. Across that bay I knew there yet lay nearly thirty miles ere we should finish our voyage. Before long I went below, with thoughts of a midnight seven months before, when a fleet of war vessels glided dark in the darkness over the very path our steamer was following.

Once more on deck, I found a scene wholly different from that of the midnight. Our vessel was yet moving, gliding very slowly through the still water, but around it, visible in the lessening gloom, lay numerous craft, great and small. Off the starboard bow, along a shore faintly marked, glittered many lights, high over which in the pale sky flared the morning star. Far away to the southwest lay on the horizon a cluster of twinkling points, as though a constellation were about to sink from sight, and almost directly above them, erect in the heavens, shone in unclouded isolation the Southern Cross.

The dawn came swiftly. The obscure scene rapidly took on definite shapes. The eastern sky brightened. An anchor was dropped from our ship. The sun arose, following a gorgeous procession of colors, moving over sea, sky, and land. . . . Against the eastern horizon stretched in somber, irregular outline the roofs, towers, and battlements of the famed capital of the oriental tropics, named three hundred years ago "The Very Noble City." More than three hundred years ago it had been honored as the city "always loyal." King Philip II of Great Spain did but seek to crown the city by adding to the legend emblazoned on its coat of arms the eminent title—"The Very Noble."

Onward up the river sped the little launch. At the right continued those forbidding ramparts. They gradually inclined from the river, back of a widening quay and the spacious Plaza de Maripalanes, showing more fully the towers, spires and domes of the palaces, churches, monasteries and colleges. There lay the Manila of centuries past. Opposite, on the other bank of the river, nearly the river's wall, were many warehouses, factories, and storage grounds. Streets, at close intervals, led straight away from the quay, busy with drays, wagons, and crowds of moving men and women. There lay another Manila—the Manila that has had its growth in more modern and peaceful years—the Manila of Spain active in the world's commerce. Toward the end of our little trip the river became full of little craft. By good fortune, when we neared the Puente de España, the Bridge of Spain, the first main trans-river way, crossing the Pasig a mile from the bay, we found a space of the wall free from boats. Our launch took possession of this space in order that we two tourists might

make a landing. . . . After careful directions for our goings, our host, bidding us "good-by" and "good luck," ordered his launch again into the stream to go farther inland to his riverside home.—Clay MacCauley, in "A Day in the Very Noble City."

The Waking of the Lark

O bonnie bird, that in the brake, exultant, dost prepare thee—As poets do, whose thoughts are true, for wings that will upbraid thee—Oh, tell me, tell me, bonnie bird, Canst thou not pipe of hope deferred? Or canst thou sing of naught but Spring among the golden meadows?

For queen and king thou wilt not spare one note of thine outpouring: Thou art as free as breezes be on nature's velvet flooring. The daisy, with its hood undone. The grass, the sunlight, and the sun—These are the joys, thou holy one, that pay thee for thy singing.

Oh, hush! Oh, hush! how wild a gush of rapture in the distance—A roll of rhymes, a toll of chimes, a cry for love's assistance: A sound that wells from happy throats. A flood of song where beauty floats. And where our thoughts, like golden boats, do seem to cross a river.

This is the advent of the lark—the priest in gray apparel—Who doth prepare to trill in air his sinless Summer carol: This is the prelude to the lay The birds did sing in Caesar's day. And will again, for aye and aye, in praise of God's creation.

O dainty thing, on wonder's wing, by life and love elated, Oh! sing aloud from cloud to cloud, till day be consecrated: Till from the gateways of the morn, The sun, with all his light unshorn, His robes of darkness round him torn, doth scale the lofty heavens!

—Eric MacKay.

Picciola Buds

In his walk next morning, the Count hastened to share, with his little favorite, the cruse of water allotted to his use; not only watering the roots but sprinkling the plant itself, to refresh its leaves from dust or insects. While thus occupied, the sky became darkened by a thunder-cloud, suspended like a black dome over the turrets of the fortress. Large raindrops began to fall, and Charney was about to take refuge in his room, when a few hailstones, mingling with the rain, pattered down on the pavement of the court. La povera picciola seemed on the point of being uprooted by the storm. . . .

Charney paused. He looked eagerly around for some object to defend his plant from the storm; but nothing could be seen. . . . With an effort of tenderness, worthy of a father, he stationed himself between his protégé and the wind, bending over it, to secure it from the hail; and, in the violence of the storm, devoted himself, like a martyr, to the defense of la picciola. At length the hurricane subsided. . . . and Charney passed the remainder of the day in concocting a plan of fortification. The moderate portion of wood allowed him for fuel scarcely supplied his wants in a climate whose nights and mornings are so chilly, in a chamber debarr'd from all warmth of sunshine. Yet he resolved to sacrifice his comfort to the safety of the plant. He promised himself to retire early to rest, and rise later, by which means,

after a few days of self-denial, he amassed sufficient wood for his purpose. . . .

Charney set about splitting and pointing the uprights of his bastions; and carefully laid aside the osier bands which served to tie up his daily fagots. He next tore from his trunk its lining of coarse cloth, out of which he drew the strongest threads, and his materials thus prepared, he commenced his operations the moment the rules of the prison and the exactitude of the gaoler would admit. He surrounded his plant with palisades of unequal height, carefully inserted between the stones of the pavement, and secured at the base by a cement of earth, laboriously collected from the interstices, and mortar and salt-peter secretly abstracted from the ancient turret walls around him. When the labors of the carpenter and mason were achieved, he began to interlace his scaffolding at intervals with split osiers, to screen la picciola from the shock of exterior objects. . . .

The work progressed rapidly; but, to render it perfect, the Count was under the necessity of sacrificing a portion of his scanty bedding, purloining handfuls of straw from his pailasse, in order to band up the interstices of his basket work, as a shelter against the mountain wind, and the heat of the meridian sun, which in summer would be reflected from the flint of the adjacent wall. . . .

The plant was now secure with solid ramparts and roofing; and Charney, attaching himself more tenderly to the object on which he was concerning obligation, had the satisfaction to see the plant expand with redoubled powers, and acquire new beauties every hour. "If it would but flower!" he frequently exclaimed; "what a delight to hail the opening of its first blossom! a blossom whose beauty, whose fragrance, will be developed for the sole enjoyment of my eager senses. What will be its color, I wonder! what the form of its petals—time will show! Perhaps they may afford new premises for conjecture—new problems for solution. Perhaps the conceited gypsy will offer a new challenge to my understanding. So much the better! Let my little adversary arm herself with all her powers of argument. I will not prejudice the case. Perhaps, when thus complete, the secret of her mysterious nature will be apparent? How I long for the moment!—Bloom, picciola! bloom—and reveal yourself in all your beauty to him to whom you are indebted for the preservation of your life!"

"Picciola!"—Such is the name, then, which, borrowed from the lips of Ludovico, Charney has involuntarily bestowed upon his favorite!—"Picciola! la povera picciola, was the designation so tenderly appropriated by the gaoler to the "poor little thing" which Charney's neglect had almost allowed to perish.

"Picciola!" murmured the solitary captive, when every morning he carefully searched its already tufted foliage for indications of inflorescence; "when will these wayward flowers make their appearance!" The Count seemed to experience pleasure in the mere pronunciation of a name uniting in his mind the images of the two objects which peopled his solitude;—his gaoler and his plant!

Returning one morning to the accustomed spot, and, as usual, interrogating picciola branch by branch, leaf by leaf, his eyes were suddenly attracted toward a shoot of unusual form, gracing the principal stem of the plant. . . . The color rose to his cheek, as he stooped for reexamination of the event. The spherical shape of the excrecence, which presented itself, green, bristly and imbricated with glossy scales, like the scales of a rounded dome surmounting an elegant kiosk, announced a bud!—Eureka!—A flower must be at hand!—Saintine.

A Grand Speech

I am fond of telling the story of the words which a distinguished friend of mine used in accepting a hard post of duty. He said: "I do not think I am fit for this post. But my friends say I am, and I trust them. I shall take it, and when I am in it I shall do as well as I can." It is a very grand speech. Observe that it has not one word which is more than one syllable. As it happens, also, every word is Saxon—there is not one word of Latin. But he was one American gentleman talking to another American gentleman, and therefore he chose to use the tongue to which they were both born.—Edward Everett Hale.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1919

EDITORIALS

Paper and Gold

THERE is a common saying, which of late has tended to crystallize into a proverb, to the effect that wealth is stored up labor. Such a statement, however, like most accepted economic formulas, is either entirely unsound, or capable of being maintained only by an altogether new definition of labor. One of the most curious phases of the development of language is this appropriation of words in a limited sense. The tendency is so subtle and so irritating that Ruskin himself once declared that the more purely a man wrote, the greater was his danger of being misunderstood. One of those amazing people who find time for such curious calculations claims to have discovered that the ordinary man does his thinking on two hundred and fifty words. A reference to the Oxford Dictionary with its twelve colossal volumes will indicate exactly what this means. Mrs. Gamp made aggravation synonymous with irritation. Dominic Sampson compressed a whole library of emotions into the one word "Prodigious!" accentuated to order. And, in the same way, the Labor Unions have segregated the word "Labor" to the kindred occupations of "the grand old gardener."

Now, as a matter of fact, a man cannot labor at all unless he thinks. Even an elephant piling teak has to make use of its intelligence. Disraeli was on the side of the angels as opposed to the monkeys, not entirely because they had wings instead of tails, but because he endowed one with the beauty of holiness, and the other with the animality of mischief. Which of the two men, does anybody suppose, was most responsible for the French Revolution, Voltaire, the philosopher, or Santerre, the brewer? The medieval mind did, unquestionably, some very curious thinking. But it at any rate recorded the entirely fundamental fact that all true Science was an understanding of Principle. And, as this is true of a relative understanding of Truth as well as of an absolute, it means that the man who invented the steam engine knows more about it than the man who merely runs it. In plain English that the wealth produced by the railways of the world is not merely, is not even primarily, the stored up energy of the laborer and the mechanic; it is, on the contrary, the accumulated fruits of the intelligence which, first, invented the steam engine, next evolved the locomotive, then built and organized the great systems, and finally supplied the "labor" for running them.

This "labor," however, is just as much thought, in its degree, as the mentality known as a Watts, a Stephenson, or a Harriman. Does any sane individual imagine that the men who conceived and planned the transcontinental railroads of America were less workers than the men who then laid the rails, or today drive the locomotives. There would not be a single engine driver in the world if there had not first been a Stephenson; and there would be no labor unions, if there had not first been Harrimans and Hills. A clerk writing, hour after hour, with his pen is surely laboring with his hands as completely as an operative guiding a machine; and what is more, his mind is much more acutely extended. It becomes a little difficult to believe that the writer of a book is less engaged in labor than the printer who sets it up. Was Benjamin Franklin less of a worker when engaged in setting type at his bench in Bartholomew Close than when composing his autobiography or spending day and night in high affairs of state? All of which means that Thomas Aquinas knew something which is perhaps hidden from Mr. Gompers and Mr. Thomas.

"Laborare est orare," insisted the medieval mind in a phrase popularized by Thomas Carlyle in his gospel of the divinity of labor, "To labor is to pray." And as no man can possibly pray without a resort to intelligence, it is certain that a man cannot labor without it either. What is it that separates the artist and the craftsman from the ordinary mechanic? Why was Benvenuto different from the other silversmiths of Florence? Why was there only one Torrigiano amongst the carvers of Westminster? Why is Chippendale taken, and Wardour Street left? The answer is so simple that it might be supplied even by Alice's "White Knight." It is contained in the single word which the world, for want of a better metaphysical understanding, spells "brains." It is brains in this sense, and not "labor" in any limited and specialized sense, which produce wealth. And wealth is not stored up labor, but stored up intelligence.

This is one of the facts, there are many others, which the obliging syndicalist is apt to forget. And it accounts for the blind and ignorant fury of the attack of Bolshevism upon education and the scholar. The maddened bull in the ring sees only the red cloak of the banderilleros, and charges the flautist with instinctive hate. In just the same way the Bolshevik instinctively recognized that the intellectual stood between him and the apotheosis of anarchy, and could think of no argument to disarm him save that of, "Kill! Kill!" All of which as the Bolshevik has since discovered is in the nature of killing the goose which lays the golden eggs. As a result the Bolshevik is now engaged in offering the intellectual large sums, ironically enough in paper money, to come and run the factories from which, a few months ago, he was chasing him.

Here, then, is one of the numerous limitations of the rather precipitately advertised Labor Millennium. It was one foreseen years ago, in England, by so distinguished a Labor leader as Mr. Philip Snowden, and explained by him, to a representative of this paper at the time. It goes, however, a little further than Mr. Snowden then admitted. Mr. Snowden maintained that Syndicalism was, for the moment, impossible because Labor had not been educated up to the point of successfully carrying on great enterprises, which really meant, though Mr. Snowden did

not appear to see it, that it was not Labor at all, in the limited sense of a worker with his hands, which was really responsible for the success of all great undertakings, but Labor in the sense of a worker relying on Mind: Mind, Principle, or as Thomas Aquinas defined it, God, a knowledge of whom constitutes the only true Science.

The Gutehoffnungshutte Company

GERMAN efficiency, unencumbered by any morality, and applied with a somewhat bovine routine to the work of destruction, was, of course, one of the characteristics of the war. And, again and again, if it had not been for the high tragedy and brutality of it all, the world might have seen the high comedy of the heavy, plodding way in which the German organized his abominations. A striking instance of this has just been brought to light by the Brussels police. Amongst the documents left behind by the Germans, on their evacuation of Brussels, the police have discovered evidence of the formal chartering of duly authorized German companies for the destruction of manufacturing plants in Belgium and Northern France. The companies, it appears, were five in number, the first one going about its high purpose under the title of the Gutehoffnungshutte Company of Oberhausen. The others were readily referred to by names equally crisp. Their names, however, are of no moment. Their work is the thing.

It appears that, immediately upon the occupation of Belgium and Northern France, a complete inventory was made by a special organization of all the matériel and machinery in the larger plants. This inventory was compiled according to the most approved system, with index cards of different colors for different districts: yellow cards for Longwy-Briey; blue cards for Lille and Douai, and so on. Under the plan, as recently described in a dispatch from Paris, the five destruction companies had to apply to the special organization for permission to start work on any plant. The special organization retained 5 per cent commission on the gross value, as well as 22 marks 50 pfennigs a ton on the iron destroyed and 15 pfennigs for each meter of destroyed matériel, this being done in order to reimburse the special organization for the labor supplied to the companies in the form of prisoners of war and French or Belgian civilians. The sale price, which was agreed upon with the special organization, according to the latter's estimate, had to be paid by the companies within thirty days.

The companies, however, made well out of the enterprise, for on Dec. 31, 1917, the five firms had accumulated profits aggregating about 1,500,000 marks. Machinery and matériel were first removed from the plants and sent to Germany; everything else of any value followed, until, on April 30, 1918, it was estimated that the five companies had removed to Germany for the German quartermaster's department 11,626,306 tons of iron and 207,242,003 square meters of other matériel, such as wood, glass, zinc, and tin. They had also removed for the account of German firms 24,293,827 tons of iron and steel and about 300,000,000 square meters of other matériel. And then there was a fine German touch about it in that the labor, as has been indicated, was supplied mainly by prisoners of war and civilians, both being, no doubt, specially chosen because of their familiarity with the plants to be destroyed.

From the information now available it is not clear whether the Gutehoffnungshutte Company and its colleagues undertook the reerection of the stolen machinery in Germany; but, if they did, no doubt they kept elaborately detailed accounts of the work executed and the material used, all of which would eminently fit them for the great task of bringing it all back again, and of restoring every piece of stolen property, to the last nut and the last screw. But whether this is done by the Gutehoffnungshutte Company and its colleagues or not, it must be done, and Germany must do it.

The Grand Cañon as a Reservoir

THE proposal to harness the Colorado River in the Grand Cañon should not be treated cavalierly because it is urged by a woman. Mrs. H. W. R. Strong, of California, who has recently addressed a circular appeal in behalf of the project to all Representatives and Senators in Congress, is simply attempting to make practical in a large way a theory of flood prevention, power development, and water conservation which has been very generally approved by the most eminent civil, hydraulic, and electrical engineers in America. All readers of newspapers must by this time be more or less familiar with at least the elemental phases of this theory. Tremendous destruction is wrought in the United States almost every year by floods. Equal destruction is wrought, if in a less apparent and a quieter way, by erosion due to the free sweep of water over and from the country's great watersheds. Billions of tons of silt are carried to the great gulfs, into the Great Lakes, and out into the Atlantic and Pacific oceans every year. Not only is there stupendous loss through property destruction and waste of soil, but there is a stupendous waste of water which might be utilized in irrigation and in the generation of hydroelectric power.

The engineers have proposed the construction of immense storage basins at the headwaters of the great rivers, and of reservoirs in available spots along the river courses, in which receptacles floodwaters could be held and released as circumstances might require. There is not a valley in the country, it is conceded, that would not be protected and enriched by the conservation, control, and utilization of floodwaters. The Mississippi River is relied upon to drain a territory of 1,246,000 square miles. It does not drain this territory adequately. The lower Mississippi Valley suffers great losses by spring freshets. The Colorado River drains a wide area of plateau and mountain country in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona through the Grand Cañon. The Grand Cañon is one of the mightiest gashes to be seen on the face of the earth. The streams which combine to form the Colorado River have been scooping it out for an unknown number of centuries, leaving in places almost an open

plateau, at times a path between terraced cliffs and receding boundaries widening to fifteen miles, at times a mighty cleft inclosed between precipitous walls from five to six miles apart, again narrowing to gorges from one to two miles across at the top. The Grand Cañon proper, which is preceded by other chasms, is 217½ miles long and from 4000 to 6000 feet deep; if taken together with the Marble Cañon, the total length, as the river runs, is 283 miles. It is with the narrower gorges, however, that one is now concerned. Through these the compressed river flows along level reaches, alternating with plunging rapids, averaging a fall of from five to twelve feet to the mile. All the conditions are here present for the engineer who would build dams, reservoirs, and irrigating and power plants.

In her appeal Mrs. Strong says, renewing a practically similar plea made two years ago, that the provisions asked for through legislation are constructive, remedial, preventive, and devoid of speculation. If the saving from floods shall be counted, the cost of dam construction will be more than recouped. And she adds:

After the dams are built there will be a large increase of water stored for agricultural purposes, besides water power for hydro-electric energy. Each dam could be made a new Niagara Falls, besides supplying the lands with water that the Secretary of the Interior desires to prepare for homes for our soldiers, lands now worthless, desert lands, but with the same potentialities that slumbered undisturbed in the marvelous Imperial Valley, now the richest on earth, until the vivifying influence of water made the desert blossom as the rose.

As to the feasibility of the scheme, it is held that more water can be stored within the cañon at less cost than by means of any other system. It would be a safer reservoir than any other, because without danger of breakage. The river bed and side walls are of granite. The blasted rock is ready for the builder. The dams will be narrow, tied to the sides, and "the surface of the river being raised to the top of the dams, it becomes a moving, living stream," the "eighth wonder of the world," that is to say, a river from 250 to 1000 feet deep for 150 miles, interspersed with waterfalls.

Concerning the effect of this introduction of utilitarianism in the midst of one of the greatest natural spectacles in the world, it is claimed that the scenic beauty of the Colorado River and its mammoth trough would be increased rather than diminished. This, however, remains to be proved, or, if necessary, provided for. The project is a bold one, and it does not appear to be visionary.

Vigo

VIGO BAY, or the Ria de Vigo, as the Spaniard calls it, one of the most beautiful of the Galician fjords, has one thing in common with Tobermory Bay, in far-off Scotland. Both are the reputed depositories of Spanish treasure. Tobermory has this advantage, that it is sure of the matter; quite sure that in the annus mirabilis 1588 the treasure ship of the Spanish armada, the *Almirante de Florencia*, sank in its waters, less than a mile from the shore. It is a matter of history, and, if further proof were needed, have not sundry divers, off and on, for over 300 years been trying to recover the treasure? If they have not recovered much of value, why, that is only because they have not yet reached the treasure, for the *Almirante de Florencia* was undoubtedly the treasure ship of the King of Spain, and she sank off Tobermory, and is there to this day.

Vigo cannot be quite so sure. True it is that Sir George Rooke, the man who captured Gibraltar, did here, in Vigo Bay, in the year 1702, sink the famous Plate fleet and carry off treasure to the value of about £1,000,000. There ought to be much more than this at the bottom of Vigo Bay, so it has, for over 200 years, been declared. But the numerous attempts that have been made to recover it have been made in spite of the discouraging verdict of the historian that the evidence of the existence of the treasure at all is "doubtful."

However, Vigo concerns itself very little about the matter today. Just at the moment, it is dreaming of the great project that is afoot to make it one of the greatest ports in Europe; to connect it by a line of first class steamships with the United States, and, instead of the present little branch line running to meet the railway from Tuy to Corunna, to supply it with a grand direct line to Madrid and another to the French frontier. It is mostly a dream, of course, and dreams do not readily materialize in Spain. But Vigo has bestirred itself in recent years, and, in any event, the Galegan, like the Catalan on the Mediterranean shore, differs in many ways from the Spaniards of the rest of Spain. Vigo, in fact, is a busy place with its flour mills, its paper mills, and its sawmills, its petroleum refinery, its soap works, and, above all, its famous sardine factory. And if the old town, as it stumbles up the steep hillside above the bay, is very narrow and very crooked, the new town, with its wide streets and granite houses, is laid out on a spacious plan.

Old Vigo is, indeed, as one writer has put it, the crookedest and most incoherent of towns. "Twisting passages, or steps cut into the rock, join narrow streets, rising steeply, which seem to lead anywhere, then end suddenly or turn aside in another direction, into some picturesque square." The new town has nothing of this. Already it has done great things for itself, and these things are as nothing to what is to come. But that is the Spanish way. Then Vigo is essentially a city of contrasts. Thus in the fields which spread themselves abroad just outside the town, a type of plow may be found in use which has changed but little since the days of the Romans, and yet the grain, when it comes, will be ground in a mill, maybe, equipped with the latest machinery. And it will be brought into the town, most likely, on a bullock cart, the unmoiled, creaking wheels of which send out a note of warning far more penetrating than the horn of the motor car that passes it by. The real old Vigo, however, the Vigo round about the harbor, sees few changes. Its whitewashed houses, with their wooden balconies and shutters, faded to all sorts of wonderful colors, colors which could never be reproduced, still crowd one another and press close together as they have, quite

evidently, been doing for centuries; whilst the fishing boats which come and go with their curious solitary sail, seem to carry one back, quite indefinitely, into the past.

Notes and Comments

Poison gas, one hopes, will never again have a use in war, but it will continue to have a use in peace. One of the most diabolical of the gases, phosgene, has been found to exert a powerful bleaching influence on quartz sand discolored by iron oxide, and is now regularly used in the manufacture of optical glass to remove the stains caused by the necessity of cooling the glass quickly in making lenses. In this way it also helped to win the war. The amount of optical glass used during the war is itself surprising until one realizes that at least twenty pieces of highly transparent glass are needed for a submarine periscope, to say nothing of range finders, gun sights, and so on.

THERE must be a beginning to all things political, and Señora Julieta Lanteri de Renshaw is going to be the first woman candidate for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic. She is a resident of Buenos Aires, and will make the race for the office she seeks from a district of that city. In the past the women of South America have been disposed, to a greater degree than their sisters of North America, especially north of the Rio Grande, to hold themselves aloof from participation in politics. But customs are changing everywhere, and women are changing with them, not only in South America but in Turkey, where they are dropping, or raising, or discarding, their veils.

EQUAL suffrage resolved itself into something of a racial question in New Mexico this week, when the lower house of the State Legislature refused to submit a constitutional amendment giving the franchise to women. As usual, a three-fourths vote was required. Twenty-six voted for the proposition and twenty against it, three-fourths of those voting in the negative being Spanish-speaking members. The time appears to be not far distant when those who vote Spanish on this question will also have to walk Spanish.

WHETHER or not the time is ripe for the discontinuance of surveillance over certain aliens in the United States may possibly be determined by any good citizen who reads about the arrest of fifteen foreigners, headed by three Russians, who were found to be conspiring, at Norfolk, Virginia, to organize a gigantic nation-wide strike on May Day, with the purpose of overthrowing the Washington Government. It seems to be growing clearer, day by day, that more ships of the American Merchant Marine could be usefully employed in the deportation of aliens who are not satisfied with the United States. A pretty certain way to solve the present problem of labor discontent on the western side of the Atlantic would be to pack the discontented off to their former homes on the other side, with the least possible delay and without any superfluous ceremony.

JUDGING by a thrift story from Canada, harvesting wheat by machinery, an economy on a large scale, nevertheless leaves something for the old-fashioned gleaner to gather afterward. The tale tells of two girls in Saskatchewan who asked permission of a farmer to go over his stubble field with rakes. From sunrise to sunset the girls raked the stubble, and at the end of the day the farmer was surprised to see that they had gathered a sizeable stack of wheat; in four days they gathered gleanings which, when thrashed, yielded them \$315 worth of wheat. In another county two girls who heard of this successful experiment got similar permission from a neighbor, and went over some 100 acres of stubble. The result was about 150 bushels of wheat.

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, is first in the field as an applicant for one of the great national political conventions of the United States in 1920. It is seeking the Republican gathering in particular, but it is usually the case that a city which prepares for one convocation of this kind is not beyond reasoning with in the matter of accepting another, or all there may be going in that line. St. Paul, by the way, should be an ideal national convention city. It helped its next-door neighbor, Minneapolis, to take care of an overflow when that city had one of those great party conferences some years ago, and doubtless Minneapolis would gladly reciprocate in 1920.

RAILROADS generally in the United States, it is officially announced, are not laying off employees on account of the failure of Congress to appropriate funds for the Railroad Administration. It is admitted, however, that there have been "a few" dismissals for this reason. A few are too many, in view of the urgency with which the government has pressed the matter of employment for the people among privately conducted concerns.

A NEW YORK department store has made a delivery by aeroplane of merchandise sold at retail to a purchaser residing in a near-by suburb. This is supposed to be the first instance of the kind on record. Need it be said that it will be something worth while in every suburb of every city, and in every neighborhood of every community, to be the family first to receive bundles from a big store in this manner? In other words, what could more certainly and thoroughly impress the people across the way than to have an aeroplane flutter down in front of one's house, in the afternoon, for the delivery of one's morning purchases? Here, indeed, is something to hope for.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND posters notifying non-English-speaking foreign-born residents of the United States that the public schools are prepared to teach them the English language free of cost have been distributed by the Bureau of Naturalization. This is an excellent work, and every good citizen may help to carry it on by supplementing the posters in acquainting those who need it, but who may not have seen the bills or received the information they impart. Free instruction, it is worth mentioning, includes free textbooks. Americanization should make great headway during the next year.